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USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR MBFR TALKS

LD260834 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0827 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, 26 Sep (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation arrived here today to take part in the latest round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

PEACE COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL TO STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD261116 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Address to Participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Buildin Measures and Disarmament in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- The Soviet Peace Committee appeals to the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to prevent the destructive position of the present U.S. Administration from emaciating the meaning of the conference. The document points out that the conference must effectively contribute in every way towards lessening tension, promoting detente, developing cooperation and peaceful coexistence, and to the general improvement of the international climate rather than become a cover for the U.S. war preparations, as was the case with the Geneva talks. Peace campaigners in the USSR, just as in other countries, have an interest in the Stockholm conference helping to strengthen peace, security, cooperation, and disarmament. We urge you to do everything possible for these noble goals.

The Soviet peace campaigners believe that in the course of the conference it is necessary to secure the adoption of large-scale measures needed by the world, such as the obligation of the participating states possessing nuclear weapons not to be the first to use these weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force, and the maintenance of relations of peace and a number of others, providing for reductions in military spending, the ridding of Europe of chemical weapons, the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, limitation of the scale of military exercises, and advance notice of major military exercises and troop movements and redeployment.

SOLTON CONTRASTS SOVIET-U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

LD251439 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] In his speech addressed to Soviet writers, excerpts from which we broadcast a short time ago, the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko said: We are for a radical limitation and reduction of the arms race and the banning and complete liquidation of nuclear arms. Here is commentary by Yuriy Solton. He writes the following:

This is an invariable foreign policy goal of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is prepared to hold talks with any state on reducing and liquidating any types of weapons on a basis of reciprocity. It seeks no advantages for itself. It insists on but one principal: compliance which is an objective factor for peace; that is, the principle of equality and equal security. That was the Soviet approach to the Geneva talks with the United States on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic nuclear weapons. The implementation of the plan it proposed would considerably reduce the level of military confrontation, having preserved equality between the Soviet Union and the United States, and on the other hand between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. Washington rejected the Soviet proposals, having begun to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe to tip the balance in favor of NATO.

The Geneva talks were undermined and the entire process of nuclear arms reduction and limitation was stalled. The Soviet Union does not believe, however, that this puts paid to that problem upon which the future of mankind depends. In its appeals to the United States and proposals tabled at the United Nations and other international forums, the Soviet Union has been pressing for a resolution of that problem and advancing clear-cut proposals. The latest example is the Soviet Government's appeal to the American Administration to open talks on preventing the militarization of space which was, in effect, rejected by Washington. Washington leaders, too, spoke of the need for a dialogue and the importance of Soviet-American talks recently. But assurances of good intentions can only be taken seriously if they are backed up by real action.

So far, we have been witnessing continued efforts by the American Administration to rev up the arms race in all directions as it drew up doctrines for waging nuclear wars, relying on the so-called pre-emptive -- that is -- first nuclear strikes. Judging by what the American leaders are saying, their idea of a dialogue is a dialogue from a position of strength and that it not the kind of language that can be used with regard to the Soviet Union. One's impression is that Washington needs talks about holding talks to mislead public opinion and cover up the arms race. The Soviet Union will not be contributing to that deception. As opposed to those who use talks as an evasive maneuver to manipulate public opinion, the Soviet Union believes that talks should be businesslike and honest and they should lead to a real halting of the arms race and the reduction of nuclear stocks until no nuclear weapons are left on the face of the earth.

U.S. SEEKS TO 'LIQUIDATE' EXISTING ARMS ACCORDS

LD252044 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 25 Sep 84

["Shall We Start All Over Again?" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Emotional calls to leaders of all countries in the world "to make a fresh start" in the field of limiting and reducing nuclear arms now sound in Washington.

One would like to believe that these calls are backed up by a readiness of the United States Administration to "bury the hatchet", to recognise the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and economic systems, to implement in practice the principle of the quality and equal security of the sides in international relations, and to strengthen the basis for the adoption of mutually acceptable decisions on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms up to and including their total elimination.

The impression is created, however, that in reality the call to "make a fresh start" is primarily a proposal to liquidate all the earlier achieved agreements on curbing the arms race, to legalise the adventuristic and destabilising military measures of the United States. So, when it comes to brass tacks, it turns out that this proposal actually is a demand by the United States that other countries recognise America's right to military, political, and economic hegemony.

It was publicly admitted in Washington that the Soviet proposal to open Soviet-American talks in Vienna "opens an important opportunity". But this admission can be interpreted only as a verbal curtsy designed to conceal Washington's attempts to camouflage its extremely obstructionist position in the question of preventing the militarisation of outer space.

As is known, the Soviet Union proposed to conduct talks to preclude the possibility of spreading the arms race to outer space, to do away completely with attack cosmic weapons, including anti-satellite ones. The USSR proposes as a top-priority, measures to establish a mutual moratorium on the deployment of attack cosmic weapons simultaneously with the commencement of the talks. Such an accord would not only prevent an arms race in outer space but would also facilitate the solution of questions of limiting and reducing other strategic arms.

But Washington evidently is not prepared for such talks. It wants to continue building up American nuclear arms under the cover of a discussion of "a wide range of issues causing the concern of both sides".

So, instead of solving the question of demilitarising outer space, it is suggested to speak about everything and at the same time about nothing.

The United States flatly rejects the possibility of a withdrawal of American nuclear missiles from Europe. It is against a "freeze" on nuclear arms, against a moratorium on the testing and deployment of arms in outer space.

Talks, however, are needed not for the sake of talks but for the attainment of accords that would effectively prevent a race in space weaponry.

Serious and resultative talks are possible only on condition of strict observance of the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides. And it is Washington's rejection of this principle that frustrated the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

To this day Washington's political aims and, what is more important, practical actions are oriented at the further whipping up of international tension.

Only several months ago Washington's representatives stated with pride that arms control has not become the main direction of the foreign policy of the United States. But today, with an eye to public sentiments in America, they declare that there is no alternative tc talks on arms control. The words have changed but the stand of the United States in respect of lessening the danger of nuclear war actually remains the same.

ZHUKOV REJECTS ARMS RACE 'EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY'

PM251556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Own political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Pernicious Fiction"]

[Text] The false thesis forwarded by rogues specializing in deceit regarding the imaginary "equal responsibility" of the United States and USSR for the arms race and the threat that has been created of the outbreak of nuclear war is being strongly propagandized in the West. This pernicious fiction is exploited by those who would like to weaken the antiwar movement, deprive it of its purposefulness, and turn it -- albeit partially -- against the socialist countries.

It is impossible to try to completely whitewash the U.S. Administration, which not only makes no secret of its intentions to achieve military superiority and exploit it to impl ment its predatory plans but also extensively trumpets those plans. And so a cunning trick is put about: yes, they whisper to the participants in the antiwar movement, the United States is conducting an arms race, and that is thoroughly regrettable, but after all, the Soviet Union is amassing weapons, too. Thus, both "superpowers" are responsible.

Meeting with representatives of Western antiwar organizations, you can sometimes see for yourself that this trick has an effect on those who, under the constant influence of anti-Soviet propaganda, do not have access to objective information.

That is why it is necessary to tirelessly lay bare the false thesis of the "equal responsibility" of the USSR and United States for the arms race.

Let us remember how events developed at the end of World War II and subsequently.

Even before the atom bomb created by the United States had been tested, the U.S. Administration was nurturing plans whose implementation -- so it was supposed -- would ensure the United States a monopoly of this mass destruction weapon. In June 1945 in Chicago the so-called "Committee for Social and Political Consequences" in a self-opinionated and, I would say, brazen way stated that the "development of atomic energy in OTHER COUNTRIES (my emphasis -- Yu. Zh.) must be stopped at the outset or, if it is permitted, must be under the control of an international organization in which the United States enjoys a constant majority."

When the world learned of the terrible tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the peoples resolutely demanded the banning and destruction of atomic weapons. As soon as the first UN General Assembly session convened at the beginning of 1946, it set up an Atomic Energy Commission to resolve this task. On 19 April of the same year, the USSR submitted a draft international convention on banning the production and use of atomic weapons and destroying stockpiles of finished and unfinished output [produktsiya] of these weapons. [sentence as published]

Who obstructed that? The United States. Why? Just because people in Washington had decided that their monopoly on the production of atomic bombs would be maintained forever and that the United States would thus be able to keep the entire world in fear and subordination. What could the USSR do? One thing only: with a view of self-preservation and in the interests of universal peace it was forced to create its own nuclear weapon at the end of the forties.

Thus is it possible to speak of the equal responsibility of the USSR and United States for the creation of this mass destruction weaponry?

Let us go further. At the beginning of the fifties the United States created the so-called forward base system in West Europe -- it sited bombers there capable of reaching our territory with nuclear weapons. But this did not seem to be enough for the U.S. generals. They then launched a mendacious campaign about an imaginary U.S. bomber "lag" behind the USSR. The Pentagon scared Congress and wrung appropriations from it for the construction of an entire fleet of intercontinental strategic aircraft capable of attacking the USSR with nuclear weapons. But it was subsequently publicly announced that the Pentagon had made an "error": the number of Soviet bombers had apparently been exaggerated by 200-300 percent. As for Soviet intercontinental bombers, they were only built at the end of the fifties in response to the production of their U.S. counterparts.

Thus is it possible to speak of the equal responsibility of the USSR and United States for the production of strategic aircraft?

At the beginning of the sixties people in Washington raised a new hysterical ruckus: it was announced that the United States was allegedly "lagging behind" the USSR in the deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. Following this ruckus, which was eased by the appropriation of funds for the manufacture and siting of more than 1,000 (!) of these missiles, it was quietly announced that the Pentagon had again "been wrong" and exaggerated the Soviet "missile threat" by 1,400-1,900 percent, no less! Needless to say, the USSR subsequently took the necessary measures to create equality in missile armaments while ensuring its own security -- we had no other option.

So, is it possible to speak of the equal responsibility of the USSR and United States for the nuclear missiles' arms race launched by the Pentagon at the end of the fifties? The Pentagon, however, did not even stop there. It prepared increasingly new spirals in the arms race in the hope that U.S. scientists and engineers would finally be able to create military equipment that the Soviets had not thought of, and then superiority would remain with the United States.

In the mid-fifties, the United States built the first nuclear-powered submarine -- the Nautilus -- and by 1960 already had 3 nuclear missile submarines carrying 48 nuclear charges. The USSR at that time did not have a single nuclear submarine of that type.

Could the USSR remain indifferent to the mounting threat to its security? Of course not. In 1967 our first 2 nuclear missile submarines, carrying 32 nuclear charges, appeared.

So is it possible to speak of the equal responsibility of the USSR and United States for the creation of the nuclear missile submarine fleet?

In the mid-seventies the USSR proposed that the United Nations conclude an agreement banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of these weapons. In February 1976, the 25th CPSU Congress proposed banning new and increasingly destructive systems, including the new Trident class submarines in the United States and similar ones in the USSR.

Who opposed this? Once again, the United States. Why? Because its generals and industrialists calculated that our industry could not create anything akin to the Trident boats. But then in 1981 in the CPSU Central Committee keynote report to the party congress it was noted: "We once proposed banning the creation of the Trident naval missile system in the United States and of our corresponding system. This proposal was not accepted. As a result, the Americans created the new Ohio submarine with Trident-1 missiles. We have created a similar system -- Typhoon. But who has gained from that?"

And then the 26th CPSU Congress proposed "agreeing to limit deployment of new missile submarines -- the Ohio class in the United States and similar ones in the USSR." How did the United States respond to that? By refusing. What was the result? It now has five Ohio class submarines already in service and a further six under construction.

Naturally, the USSR was forced to maintain equality in nuclear arms under these conditions and although we have 60 percent fewer nuclear warheads on submarine-based ballistic missiles than the United States, approximate equality exists on the whole -- taking into account other types of strategic arms -- between the USSR and United States in strategic nuclear means.

I have cited only a few examples. The list could continue and the essence of the matter would remain the same -- the United States has constantly created new types of arms and the USSR has had to respond to the challenge since Washington does not wish to halt this insane race. That was the way it was with the creation of MIRVed nuclear missiles, long-range cruise missiles, and a whole string of other types of arms.

Now despite the USSR's persistent appeals to prevent the militarization of space, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly ducking talks on this question too, and its military research institutes and aerospace industry are feverishly working to create new strike weapons systems to wage war in space and from space with respect to earth.

So how is it possible to speak of the "equal responsibility" of the USSR and United States for the arms race after this? How is it possible to call on the Soviet Union to unilaterally disarm -- which certain figures are doing -- trying to persuade us that the Washington gentlemen would then be conscience-stricken and end the arms race? How is it possible to say that "a statement from the USSR on renouncing a first strike is not enough -- let it renounce a second (that is, retaliatory -- Yu. Zh.) strike as well"?

But just imagine, these people exist, although each one must realize thatin the event that an aggressor uses nuclear weapons terrible retribution and a cataclysmic counterstrike would await him. Refusal to accept that would be tantamount to suicide.

The limitation, phased reduction, and subsequent complete elimination of mass destruction weaponry are only conceivable given the strictest observance of the principle of equality and idential security that was laid down in the 1972-1973 Soviet-U.S. agreements but is now being abandoned by the U.S. Administration. As recently as 5 September, President Reagan, speaking at a convention of the reactionary American Legion organization, stated that the creation of a "margin of strength" -- that is, superiority in arms -- concerns him.

The reply to the question of who bears responsibility for the arms race is utterly clear -- it lies wholly and fully with the United States. Anyone who sincerely wants to combat the arms race should draw the necessary conclusions from that fact.

Thinking people in America who take a responsible attitude to the fate of their country realize this. Here, for instance, is what was said by G. Kennan, the eminent U.S. figure and former ambassador to the USSR, who, incidentally, can in no way be suspected of "pro-Soviet" positions: "We should not delude ourselves by pinning all the blame on the USSR. It is we Americans who have taken the first steps in developing these (nuclear -- Yu. Zh.) weapons; it is we who first produced and tested these weapons; it is we who first raised their destructive force to new levels by creating the hydrogen bomb; it is we who reject any proposal to renounce first use of nuclear weapons; and, finally, it is we who have used these weapons against tens of thousands of helpless peaceful people."

But the malicious fiction of the "equal responsibility" of the United States and USSR is again and again forwarded by those who would like to disorient world public opinion and the antiwar movement and turn them against the Soviet Union.

It is now all the more important to tirelessly counter this false maneuver with true figures about the genuine position of our great socialist power, which was clearly formulated by Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "Curbing the nuclear arms race is, of course, of key importance for the peoples' peace and security. The USSR stance on this issue is clear. We are against competition in building up nuclear arsenals. We have been and remain supporters of banning and destroying all types of these weapons."

FALIN ON 'HIGHLY DANGEROUS' U.S. MILITARY POLICY

PM251445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Could Without a Silver Lining"]

[Text] Even wise men have their foolish moments. Washington's wise men are no exception. Even if they conceal the truth, following Cardinal Richelieu's precept: "Pursue your objective like an oarsman -- with your back to it!" There are plenty of examples of this.

The doctrine of "flexible response" gave rise to numerous options for waging "limited" nuclear wars, and the American planners' imaginations were gripped by the particular features of neutron weapons. "The most effective antitank system," a method of "selective destruction" of enemy manpower "safe" for the population and "sparing" material assets, the publicity boasted. As if they were talking about a tonic or refreshing drink essential for picnics, rather than the cruel technology of mass murder.

The rubbish about "Soviet tank columns" that are supposed to be threatening the West Europeans did not do the trick. Europe literally rose up against attempts to turn the "island of detente" into the Pentagon's theater of nuclear exercises. The neutron project had to be postponed until "better days." Those days arrived on 6 August 1981, when R. Reagan (on the anniversary of the U.S. nuclear bombing of Hiroshima, no less) gave the order for full-scale production of neutron charges, with interim stockpiling of these charges in the United States, plus the hint that Washington would not ask anyone in the future where it could wage war and what weapons it could use.

It is planned to produce 1,200 neutron charges of the W-70-3 and W-79 types, and roughly 1,000 W-82's for the time being. The "enhanced radiation" warheads, as neutron weapons are formally designated, are being manufactured from obsolete nuclear munitions being removed from Europe. The contractor is demanding "raw materials" -- they are falling behind schedule, because the Army wants to keep an ax handy and is in no hurry to part with the old one until it has its neutron compensation. It was loudly asserted that the number of missile warheads, mines, and shells with charges based on the fission principle in Europe is to be reduced by 2,400 over a 5-year period. At the same time American industry could produce 2,200 on more "enhanced radiation" munitions in approximately the same period a fact prudently kept quiet. So much for the "reduction" of the American nuclear arsenal! On closer inspection, the "unilateral act of goodwill" turns out to be a trick.

The neutron charges in the United States are there on a temporary residence permit. By all appearances, the Pentagon has not yet made up its mind about whether to openly announce the reequipment of American tactical missiles and nuclear artillery stationed in the NATO countries, or whether to do it quietly. And if they announce it, whether or not they link this act of neutron sabotage against European peace with the frankly aggressive "airland battle" concept which is oriented, as the new U.S. Army field regulation No 100-5 states, toward "extending the field of combat operations" and toward the "interaction of conventional, nuclear, chemical, and electronic means of waging war." "Extending operations" implies inflicting a massive first strike deep inside the Warsaw Pact states' battle formations before the troops stationed there can react.

The "interaction of conventional, nuclear, chemical, and electronic means of waging war" is, as we shall see, neither a moral nor legal problem for the United States. Those who approved the field regulations were not in the least embarrassed by the fact that it is not yet 10 years since the United States finally ratified the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the use in war of asphyxiating, toxic, or other such gases and bacteriological means. For the sake of appearances, the politicans and diplomats all feigned injured innocence. The present administration, they declare, could of course, outlaw chemical weapons. But for that to happen, the Soviet Union will have to place its entire territory and all its industry and institutions involved in the manufacture and processing of chemical products under "adequate" international monitoring. No, that is not a slip of the pen. The USSR, and it alone, is to be subject to inspections far and wide, while only state plants and laboratories in the United States -- that is, less than one-tenth of its potential -- would come under observation. The private sector is immune.

What is the point of such deliberately absurd "proposals"? There is no other way to cancel out the positive results of the constructive work that was quite recently jointly being carried out on an international convention on a complete and indefinite chemical weapons ban and on the destruction of stockpiles. With the same aim -- that of demonstrating the uselessness of earlier projects and reinforcing its own "radicalism" -- Washington starts rumors about "instances" of the use (in violation of the Geneva protocol) of "Soviet-made" chemical wepons in the Southeast Asian countries and Afghanistan. The Military departments, the CIA, and the U.S. State Department and the potential of America's "friends" were mobilized to collect "physical proof." Having ransacked practically every bush and forest in Kampuchea and Laos and every ravine in Afghanistan, the seekers took possession of a couple of "suspicious leaves," which admittedly did not make the desired impression on the experts.

They made a mess of it. They set a trap for someone else and fell into it themselves. Would it not, perhaps, have been simpler to refer to their own experience in Vietnam? The dioxin dropped from U.S. planes killed tens of thousands of people, and made millions invalids or sick. That poison will go on killing and wounding for decades to come: You cannot dig out a half-meter layer of soil over millions of hectares; you cannot dredge out the contaminated silt from the bottoms of the rivers and canals over hundreds of kilometers. Former American servicemen could tell you a great deal about chemical weapons in action (some of them experienced the damaging effects themselves). But they are not invited to news conferences in the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon.

Vietnam is a taboo subject. If only you could set against the 80 million liters of indisputably American poison which the U.S. military poured over the countries of Indochina even milligrams of a substance that could be attributed to Moscow! Those milligrams would be truly invaluable. They would make it so much easier to legalize binary chemical weapons and -- most importantly -- help suspend the commitments imprudently taken by the United States. That is the real root of all the American phrasemongering, all the "chicanery" that the President himself and the chief members of his team engage in.

The same method of smokescreens and slander was used to enable the United States to wreck the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and to ship Pershing-II first-strike weapons and cruise missiles to NATO countries. Now the fate of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile [ABM] Systems is on the agenda, as well as, perhaps, all the other settlements regarding armaments achieved earlier between the USSR and the United States.

What arguments have been brought into play here? First, the ABM treaty is marked by a "shortcoming" characteristic of all earlier agreements -- it is "ambiguously" formulated, which, with a "weak monitoring machinery," could "probably" lead to "treaty unfaithfulness," on the Soviet side, of course. Second, the prospect is sketched of more reliably safeguarding U.S. interests not on the basis of ABM limitation through an agreement with the USSR, but through the deployment of an "absolutely reliable defense system that could render Soviet nuclear missiles impotent." An extremely costly undertaking, but in the event of its emergence such a system would repay any expenditure incurred.

Until Washington had spied out the "insidious loopholes" in the text of the ABM treaty and hit on the idea of accusing the Soviet Union of exploiting them, R. Reagan's administration placed the main emphasis on the need to stop idolizing international-legal documents.

"If on the completion of studies," Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated back in the summer of 1981, "we come to the conclusion that a far more effective system exists and that this requires a revision of the ABM Treaty, then, frankly speaking, we will not hesitate to demand a revision of the treaty." At that time the members of Reagan's cabinet, imitating the President, bent over backwards to outdo one another in spirited expression and contempt for the norms of relations between states. Pearls poured from the administration's lips -- "there are things more important than peace," "events more terrible than war," and so forth. They have cooled down now and are brandishing an olive branch of peace, cut, perhaps, in Lebanon or near Comiso, Sicily.

But the ABM treaty was not, then or later, to their taste, and the snag was primarily how to make the public believe that it was the USSR that took away their taste for it' by displaying "lack of restraint" as regards, for instance, the spirit of settlements. In other words, it must be more vividly demonstrated that if the United States encroaches on some agreement or other, it is under pressure of circumstances. Once again, they are only wicked because other people who are even more wicked make them so.

C. Weinberger recently gave an interview to NBC Television. His opponent was former Defense Secretary R. McNamara. The administration spokesman tried very hard to adhere to the olive-branch line. But he went astray at almost every turn, with the result that the listeners -- and you and I -- learned something new.

It is well known that R. Reagan signed National Security Directive No 119 in January 1984 which authorizes the leader of the program entitled "Initiative in the Strategic Defense Sphere" to carry out four demonstrations of the most important ABM technologies by the year 1990. According to a statement by the present Pentagon chief, the first experiments were not long in coming. The United States, he stated, "has already tested on a small scale " sophisticated ABM technology, and has "demonstrated the possibility of creating such a system (far more effective than at present)."

Commentator M. Kalb, the program presenter, decided to precisely establish how the administration imagines the future, in light of Article 5 of the ABM treaty, which makes it incumbent on the two sides "not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components that are sea-, air-, space-, or mobile land-based." Does the President envisage "discarding the treaty, or holding new talks?" -- that was the question. Without trace of embarrassment, C. Weinberger replied: "We have not even reached that stage, at this point because we are doing what is permitted; namely, carrying out research with a view to determining whether a completely reliable system can be created. If it can, we will have to go beyond the bounds of the ABM treaty and..."

And here is R. McNamara's opinion on the same point: "We are moving toward direct violation of the treaty. That treaty is a most important element in the foundations of the present strategic balance." If R. McNamara were not a thoroughly proven, one-thousand-percent American, C. Weinberger would have torn him to pieces as a born-again Red before the eyes of a large television audience. But he had to keep quiet, looking like a person for whom the law is an encumbrance like a boot three sizes too small.

The exasperated secretary admitted some other things as well. It appears that the strategic defense system planned by the administration "will not necessarily be absolutely reliable." The United States is prompted to forge ahead by the obsessive desire to overtake the Soviet Union at all costs. Attributing to us, without any proof, the intention of having a space-based ABM system of its own, C. Weinberger observed: "And if they achieved that first, the world would be in far greater danger than today." And the conclusion is a good match for the premise -- the United States has no choice but to violate the treaty.

The secretary is misrepresenting the case, to put it mildly. There is a positive alternative to the course of burying the ABM treaty. It was no accident that C. Weinberger completely ignored the Soviet proposal on holding immediate talks with the aim of preventing the militarization of space. He needs that agreement even less than he needs the ABM treaty. But one feature that slipped through in the secretary's tirade can hardly be disputed: Combining the arms race on earth with the militarization of space would make peace more fragile, regardless of who was ahead in the space contest imposed by the United States.

The U.S. Administration is trying to choose the lesser of two evils for itself and the greater for the Soviet Union. Firmly deluded that Soviet people, being made of "second-rate dough," will not catch up with the "brilliantly enterprising" Americans, C. Weinberger even allowed himself to rush into arrogant demagoguery: after it has mastered sophisticated ABM technology, he said, the United States "will examine the question of making it available to the Russians." Of course, he went on, if the Russians were the first to achieve decisive results, they, having rendered American missiles useless, would not share their knowledge with anyone. As a result, the United States would find itself in an extremely dangerous situation.

At this point, according to the secretary's intention, two out of three television viewers were supposed to start singing the national anthem and cursing the subhuman Soviets. That, or something like it, might indeed have happened, had not R. McNamara intervened. He went and said: "It seems unlikely to me that we would share the fundamentals of this defense system...such technology could be used to increase potential for waging war by conventional means and offensive potential." "I cannot believe that," R. McNamara repeated, totally spoiling the Pentagon chief's game.

That is the level on which the present-day policy of the mightiest capitalist state operates. The dangers and crises that oppress the peoples and prevent them from concentrating on resolving urgent socioeconomic problems are clearly not enough for the powers that be in the United States. In the hell's kitchen of Washington, they are concocting highly dangerous military doctrines such as mankind has never known. Evidently you can have a cloud without a silver lining.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARTICLE, U.S. ABM POLICY HIT

PM241037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Pumpyanskiy article: "On the Question of 'Visions of the Future'"]

[Text] The phrase ABM defense stands for "Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense" and conceals a far wider, more terrible content.

This is a very topical theme. And a new theme -- it has only recently appeared on newspaper billboards and in current political usuage. It is possible to say exactly when.

On 23 March last year, President Reagan delivered a speech in Congress that was supposed to justify another expansion of the military budget. In order to squeeze money out of the congressmen, he whipped up the theme of the "Soviet threat." In a word, everything was as usual. And suddenly... The congressmen heard: "Allow me to share with you a vision of the future which offers hope"... "Today we are beginning an attempt that promises to change the course of history"... This was the announcement that the United States is earnestly embarking on the creation of a space ABM system. On the same occasion the main advertising phrase was spoken, addressed to the broad public (it later became part of the Republican Party platform adopted in Dallas): "Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them"?

Politicians and scientists were quick to penetrate the crux of this idea, which is intellectually all the more dangerous because it is decked out in peaceful, "defensive" terminology.

One side creates a space shield against the other side's missiles, and this shield guarantees peace? If only everything were so attractively simple! But what, if you imagine for just a moment, that America is covered by an impenetrable "space umbrella" -- an ABM defense system? The hope of impunity would increase the temptation to inflict a first strike, or at least the possibility of blackmail, and would turn the "trial by voices" which the White House makes do with today, into a trial by policies, an ordeal by action. In a word, this is a "historic" new attempt to acquire military superiority.

In any event, the project announced by the White House marks the start of a dangerous stage -- a new round of the arms race and its transfer into space. In this connection, international law specialists naturally drew attention to the incompatibility of Washington's position with the Soviet-American treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. Scientists criticize the technical adventurism of the project, and so forth. But, by all appearances, the U.S. military-industrial complex is so intoxicated with visions of future profits, that it is not about to abandon the militarization of space.

In this respect, remarks by the apologists of the "star wars" idea are noteworthy. Let us follow their logic on the basis of the example of one recent article in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal. Its authors are (Kit Paine), executive vice president and leader of a group researching national security problems at the National Institute of State Policy in Fairfax (Virginia), and Colin Gray, president of that same American institution.

In an academically impartial tone, they write of monstrous things. The article reports that the relevant analyses have already been carried out and an interdepartmental group, in turn, has examined these analyses and, on behalf of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the President's national security adviser, has recommended to the President a plan for the development of new technologies. It is recommended that from $18 billion to $27 billion be allocated for these purposes for the 1985-1989 period. The total cost of the multitier system until the year 2000 is not subject to accurate estimates. However, a sum considerably in excess of 100 billion, and even, according to certain American sources, a trillion dollars will go up the cosmic spout in the near future! This along should have been enough to induce a state of shock in an objective researcher. But no!

Behind the pseudoimpartiality of these authors lies a tangled knot of diverse interests: the military clients' ambitions and plans, the greedy mouths of the researchers and manufacturers. So, what program should they choose -- the maximum or the minimum? The authors make their recommendation: "Adopt both!" The minimum program to begin with, the maximum program as the final goal and task. In the United States, military appetites must not be denied.

Question: Which is better -- the B-1 bomber or the ATB (Stealth)? Answer: Both... The big MX missile or the smaller Midgetman? Both... Every debate of this kind ended in the same way. The standard answer is clear. It is applauded by the clients -- the Defense Department -- and by the suppliers -- the military-industrial concerns.

One could go further. That is the logic of the military-industrial complex' actions.

The military-industrial complex has harnessed and saddled scientific and technical progress. Alas, science has become an integral and at time privileged part of military business.

Appropriations of many billions fertilize specific research with the aim of developing ever new, ever more bizarre, fantastic, and efficient technologies for mass murder. The authors of the article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS belong to the top world of militarized science, producing arguments to substantiate the "necessity" and "advantages" of the space round in the arms race.

Thus their answer to the question as to precisely which ABM defense system is needed, is clear: any and all of them. But then, perhaps, some types of weapons of attack could be renounced? Since the emphasis is being shifted to defense, it could evidently be lifted from attack? Isn't that logical?

Nothing of the kind. The authors of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS article write: "The MX ICBM, the new small ICBM, B-1B bombers, cruise missiles, and Trident submarines are vitally necessary for decades to come. The new defensive weapons must not be regarded as substitutes for or alternatives to today's strategic offensive systems modernization which will help ensure stability during the transitional period."

There is no mention of any transition from attack to defense. Not a single hair will be lost from a single existing warhead.

But why? Reagan wooed the American public by saying: Gambling on offensive weapons is so terrible! How much better it would be to rely on space defense.... The sentimental didactics, as was to be expected, turned out to be a bluff, playing on people's natural feelings.

"Highly complex systems that are to combine numerous complex functions in conditions where the enemy is adopting countermeasures inevitably involve some degree of unreliability," the authors of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS article write. A highly revealing paragraph. In order to defend the MX, Tridents, and Pershings, they are prepared in advance to pronounce a verdict on their own idea of a space-based ABM defense system: unreliable! That is exactly what the opponents of a space ABM system have always said. This system is unreliable, it cannot be tested in combat conditions -- this is not a case where the trial-and-error method can be used, because the first trial will be the last error. But then why is it proposed to start all this, which could spark off many absolutely unpredictable consequences?

Instead of real arguments, they try to pull the cosmic wool over people's eyes.

Readers are presented with an absolutely fantastic conclusion. It transpires that space ABM defense "promises the sole path to a nuclear disarmament agreement acceptable to both sides." "The radical champions of nuclear disarmament must bear in mind," the readers are told, "that a truly substantial reduction in offensive nuclear potentials will only be possible after the massive deployment of strategic defense systems."

Thus they are trying to transform the ABM system from a protection "against a hail of missiles" into a necessary conditions of future (only not in the next few decades) disarmament.

The authors of the article are far from impartial researchers, but on the question of disarmament they showed their true face. They in a highly original way, demonstrate that disarmament is possible only after ABM defense by asserting the "impossibility" and absolute "unacceptability" of disarmament before and without ABM. And the passion with which they demonstrate this "unacceptability" makes them lose their heads. They do not need disarmament; they need the space race. That is their aim, their task, their priority. Everything else is beside the point. In reality, the space spiral in the arms race will devalue and, in principle, reduce to naught any conceivable disarmament measure on earth, in the air, or underground. It will, so to speak, leapfrog them.

Yes, the learned American gentlemen have proved something to us, mainly against their will.

Above all, they have proved that from the scientific and technical viewpoint the idea of a space umbrella is baseless. Even its apologists do not have confidence that the umbrella will not be full of holes. Nonetheless, America's rulers rush headlong into the pursuit of a new mirage.

So much for ABM defense. Much is also revealed to us by the general direction of the arguments, the very way of thinking, the philosophy of international relations expressed in this article. The learned gentlemen claim to know the future. In fact they extrapolate their own views and requirements into the future. They model the future they want. This is the future ordered by the ideologists of the U.S. military-scientific-industrial-political complex. What does their order look like?

Nightmarish. All the worst aspects of the present-day situation: "cold war," growing nuclear missile confrontation, aggressive rivalry, the arms race -- all this is carefully preserved, multiplied by the fantastic potential of science, and raised to a new, cosmic level.

That is their vision of the future.

By putting forward the idea of a "space umbrella" at a time when the relevant scientific and technical developments have not yet taken place, the authors of the article write, "the President put politics ahead of technology." Yes, that is true. With one amendment. The president is trying to place a yet undiscovered technology at the service of a highly dangerous policy. He has put in an order for new technology on behalf of an old policy.

However, today, the opposite is required. In a world of terrible threats arising from the "technology" of the nuclear missile age, political dogmas and premises should themselves be reviewed. That would be far cheaper and safer. It is arms limitation, first and foremost strategic nuclear arms limitation, that must take priority. The emphasis should be on disarmament, on military and political detente. And, even more important, the arms race should not be spurred on above the clouds, but its new round should be immediately stopped while the material, scientific, and technical backup is still embryonic. It will be far more difficult and dangerous later.

K.U. Chernenko's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions note: "...the U.S. Administration does not want to resolve the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space -- its intentions are aimed at concealing its own negative position from the world public and justifying the elaboration and implementation of space arms plans."

The space round in the arms race may now be the most dangerous threat to the earth's future.

FURTHER ON GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH UN ENVOYS

LD260639 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher exchanged views on major international problems and certain questions of Soviet-West German relations.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that in a dramatically aggravated situation in the world the duty of all states was to promote in every way the lessening of international tensions and the averting of the increased threat of war. In this connection the Soviet side noted that the Bonn government's line of turning West German territory into a place d'armes of U.S. nuclear missiles on the European soil and of actually encouraging attempts of certain quarters in West Germany at questioning the post-war frontiers in Europe was incompatible with the interests of European and international security. This cannot but cause serious concern.

Hans Genscher set forth the known views of the FRG and the NATO bloc on the issues touched. At the same time he came out in favor of detente, dialogue and cooperation between the West and the East, between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union. The minister was making assurances that in its policy West Germany, as before, was guided by the provisions of the Moscow treaty and the treaties it had signed with Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia.

The attention of Hans-Dietrich Genscher was drawn to the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union to curb the arms race, prevent it from being transferred into outer space, to consolidate peace in Europe and the world over. Andrey Gromyko expressed the view that if the Government of the FRG was really striving to ensure European security, as it affirmed, it could positively contribute to the resolution of this vital task. There is no doubt that this would favorably influence the development of bilateral relations between the U.S.S.R. and the FRG.

Japan's Abe

LD252221 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received the minister of foreign affairs of Japan Shintaro Abe.

When questions of bilateral relations were discussed the Soviet side noted the consistency of the USSR's course of goodneighbourhood with Japan, which was recently confirmed again by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko.

Note was also made of the existence of real possibilities, given appropriate interest of the Japanese side, for overcoming the certain cooling of Soviet-Japanese relations that occurred in recent years not through the fault of the Soviet Union, for developing these relations for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and stability in the Asian Continent and of international security in general.

On behalf of the Japanese leadership Shintaro Abe said that Japan strove for an improvement of relations with the USSR.

In this connection Andrey Gromyko stressed that this intention should be followed up by the Japanese side with practical deeds, something that is not being observed so far. On the contrary, militaristic tendencies are intensifying in Japan's policy, this leaving a negative impact on Soviet-Japanese relations as well.

Netherlands Foreign Minister

LD260554 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with the Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

The two foreign ministers exchanged opinion on different aspects of Soviet-Dutch relations and spoke in favour of their further development, in particular, for continued regular political contacts.

They also discussed a number of international problems, including the situation in Europe. Andrey Gromyko stressed the dangerous consequences of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union stands for drastic reductions in the nuclear armaments in Europe to the point of their complete removal from European soil. The Soviet proposals to this effect remain in force.

Canadian Counterpart

LD252227 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Clark.

A number of international problems, including those on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, were discussed during the conversation that passed in a businesslike atmosphere. Andrey Gromyko noted that all peaceloving states should make constructive efforts to improve the political climate in the world, to create an atmosphere of trust in international relations. He stressed the Soviet Union's readiness to conduct serious talks in the interests of achieving concrete accords on a radical limitation and ending of the arms race, first of all of the nuclear arms race, on the basis of the principle of the quality and equal security of the sides. The broad complex of known initiatives with which the Soviet Union is coming out in the world arena is called upon to serve the attainment of these aims.

Both sides confirmed their mutual interest in continuing the course of maintaining stabl relations between the USSR and Canada in various fields of cooperation, a course that has justified itself. The ministers declared in favour of preserving the existing practice of political consultaions within the framework of the corresponding Soviet-Canadian protocol.

Indian Delegate

LD260602 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS - Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received the leader of the Indian delegation to the 29th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Rama Nivas Mirdha.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, the sides exchanged views on a number of international problems of mutual interest. Andrey Gromyko stressed the resolve of the Soviet Union to do everything in its power for curbing the arms race, strengthening the foundations of world peace and removing the threat of nuclear war. The constructive initiatives advanced by the USSR on the international scene constitute indubitable evidence of this desire.

Rama Nivas Mirdha stated India's support for the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union to safeguard and strengthen international security.

The sides believe that a grave threat to peace is posed by seats of tension in the Middle East, in Central America, in the south of Africa and in other regions. In this context they reiterated the pressing need to resolve the existing international problems by peaceful political means and the inadmissibility of outside intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

Andrey Gromyko reiterated the Soviet leadership's high appraisal of India's tangible contribution as a great Asian power and the leader of the Non-aligned Movement to maintaining peace and the security of the peoples.

The two sides noted the identity or closeness of the positions of the USSR and India on the cardinal problems of world politics and the desire of the two countries to expand their interaction in international affairs.

They voiced satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Indian relations on the firm basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

Argentine Counterpart

LD260629 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with the Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo on Tuesday.

Discussing Soviet-Argentine relations, the sides reiterated the readiness of the two states to continue political contacts at different levels and to expand mutually beneficial trade and economic, scientific, technical and other contacts.

Opinion was also exchanged on outstanding international problems including those related to the proceedings of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The two ministers spoke in favour of effective steps to improve the international situation, to achieve real progress in containing the arms race and to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship.

UN DELEGATES DISCUSS REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD251119 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- As was shown by the first day of the general political debate at the 39th General Assembly session, which opened here today, a majority of representatives of the international community demand concrete steps to improve the international situation.

The President of Argentina Raul Alfonsin pointed to the need for concrete joint efforts to prevent war and not to let the world slide down to a nuclear catastrophe. He called attention to the continued tension in the south Atlantic as a result of the neocolonialist policies of Britain and its NATO partners. The continued British occupation of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and the build-up of the British Armed Forces in the area, President Raul Alfonsin said, jeopardize peace and stability throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The president of Argentina then said it was necessary to eliminate economic inequality between the richest countries and developing states. As a consequence of inequitable economic relations, per capita income in Latin America in 1983 fell off 10 per cent as against 1980. Latin American countries have to spend one-third of all their export earnings only to pay interest on their foreign debts.

Stability in the world cannot rest on a balance of fear, said Bernardo Sepulveda, the foreign minister of Mexico. He called for freezing nuclear armaments as a first step toward reducing nuclear arsenals, up to their complete destruction.

Bernardo Sepulveda condemned foreign interference in Central America, interference which aims to overthrow lawful governments, and called for an immediate end to military exercises and removal of foreign military bases in the region. He demanded withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of Grenada, a victim of an impudent armed aggression by the USA. The people of Grenada, he stressed, should be given a chance to exercise their unquestionable right to self-determination.

The Foreign Minister of Algeria Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi criticized the strategic alliance between the USA and Israel. He said that the aggravation of tension in the Middle East is a direct result of this collusion. Alliance with Washington encourages Tel Aviv to go ahead with its expansionist policy and to trample under foot the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The Algerian minister expressed himself in favour of an earliest convocation of an international conference on Middle East settlement with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Shahul Hameed, the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, pointed to the importance of the proclamation of the Indian Ocean a peace zone and suggested holding in the capital of his country next year an international conference that would work out basic principles and outline concrete measures for establishing a peace zone in the region.

The Foreign Minister of Togo Atsu-Koffi Amega called for struggle against apartheid. He rejected any attempts to link artifically the issue of independence of Namibia with quite irrelevant things and condemned dangerous cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the nuclear field.

'OBSTRUCTIONIST' U.S. STAND BLOCKS UNCTAD SESSION

LD251720 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 25 Sep 84

["For Invigorating the Activities of UNCTAD" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The obstructionist stand of the United States and of some other Western countries prevented the resolution of many long-ripe international economic issues at the session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, which closed in Geneva. A TASS correspondent was told by head of the Soviet delegation Rudolf Makarov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister.

Unfortunately, no real progress has been made so far in the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, which is demanded by the world community. There has been even a certain regress in recent years, which hits the position of the developing countries the heaviest.

And the point here is not so much such an objective fact as the fresh crisis in the capitalist world. At hand is a deliberate attempt at exporting crisis and shifting one's own difficulties onto the shoulders of the developing countries. Characteristically, a certain economic recovery, which started in the developed capitalist states, does not spread to the newly-free nations.

As before, use is made of disparity in the prices: The inflated prices of the products imported by the developing nations and the artificially deflated ones -- of their exports. On top of that the Western countries are toughening their protectionist measures, thus preventing the developing states from selling their goods and obtaining funds to pay for the imports and repay their debts.

According to the United Nations Organization, since 1982 the outflow of capital from the developing states on commercial loans began exceeding its influx. Over the past two years the developed Western countries received from the developing states in profits on investments and interests on loans more than ninety billion dollars.

The inflated dollar rate, the high bank lending rates maintained by Washington with its selfish aims are also against the interests of the majority of the countries of the world. The incessant arms race diverts huge funds from productive purposes.

All these topical issues were raised in the course of the UNCTAD council session, but no positive solution has been achieved because of the negative stand of those who would like to reduce to a minimum the functions of UNCTAD -- the most all-embracing international organization of trade and problems of economic development connected with them.

The Soviet Union, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, positively evaluates the efforts to UNCTAD, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary, in the efforts to normalize the international economic relations, in drawing up recommendations on resolving the long-ripe problems of independent development of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In their declaration adopted in June this year, the leaders of the CEMA member-countries declared their support for the progressive demands of the developing states in the struggle for economic decolonization, for ensuring full sovereignty as regards their natural and other resources, their economic activities, for a broad and equal participation in the resolution of international economic problems, putting an end to the outflow of capital and to brain drain.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON PRAGUE REVANCHISM FORUM

PM251601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent Colonel M. Ponomarev: "Against Militarism and Revanchism; on the Results of the International Scientific Symposium in Prague"]

[Text] Prague-Moscow -- In the present complex and tense international situation it is particularly important to correctly assess the provenance of the threat to peace and the nature of the forces which are creating the danger of war. An international scientific symposium held in Prague was devoted to an analysis of these problems of vital interest to all who cherish the peoples' security.

The theme of the symposium organized by the Czechoslovak Institute of International Relations in conjunction with the CSSR Union of Journalists -- "The Danger of the Trends of Militarism and Revanchism in the Political Circles of a Number of Western Countries" -- attracted the attention of many eminent scholars in the field of international relations, participants in the antiwar movement, and workers in mass information organs. Representatives of 12 European states -- socialist and capitalist -- met in the Czechoslovak capital. They did not all adhere to the same views regarding the reasons for the growth of the danger of war and means of eliminating it. But all held the unanimous view that there should be no place on earth for militarism, neofascism, and revanchism and that the dangerous development of world events can and must be overcome.

The reports and speeches of the conference's participants gave a comprehensive and profound analysis of the militarist and revanchist trends in the policy of the ruling circle of the United States, the FRG, and other NATO countries. Professor A.N. Yakovlev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economic and International Relations, stressed in his report that the entire experience of the 20th century has show that imperialism with its adventurism and aggressiveness is the source of the military catastrophes which have already twice crushed the world. The social structure, economic relations, and policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, have woven together all the most extremist, bellicose, aggressive, and chauvinist lines of development of present-day capitalist society. It is here that the main threat to peace lies.

Imperialism, the symposium noted, has now created a varied structure designed for militar and political confrontation with the socialist system. This structure is oriented toward disrupting the military-strategic equilibrium which has formed between socialism and capitalism and at achieving imperialist hegemony in the world and in Europe in an attempt to take historical revenge. The alliance between U.S. and West German imperialism is advanced to the fore in this development, endangering the cause of peace. Washington and Bonn are seeking to turn Western and central Europe into the main bastion of military-political confrontation with socialism.

On the basis of irrefutable facts, those taking part in the Prague symposium convincingly showed that the most reactionary U.S. forces are steering a course toward merging with the FRG's conservative political and military circles. In turn, West German policy is increasingly being adjusted according to Washington's instructions. Official Bonn, captive to the most reactionary and adventurist circles of present-day imperialism, has turned its political course sharply to the right. This has led to the further activation of the militarist and revanchist forces in the FRG.

The military doctrines of the United States and other NATO countries and the military-strategic concepts by which they are guided in building their armed forces are distinguished by their extreme aggressiveness. Priority is given to achieving military superiority through the further acceleration of the arms race and preparing to deliver a nuclear first strike and wage "limited," "protracted," and other nuclear wars with a view toward winning them. The symposium cited numerous facts attesting to this. It mentioned the particular danger of deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries and the aggressive nature of the so-called "Rogers plan," aimed at delivering both conventional, nuclear and chemical weapons right through the Warsaw Pact troops' tactical order of battle.

Problems of the FRG buildup of militarist preparations were subjected to particularly detailed examination. The speeches delivered by the symposium participants pointed out that the West German Armed Forces have now become the largest in West Europe and that they rank second after the United States in NATO. In central Europe, the FRG accounts for half of NATO's ground forces, 30 percent of its fighter aircraft, and 50 percent of its air defense weapons, and in the Baltic, 70 percent of its naval forces and all naval aircraft. The numerical strength of the Bundeswehr, which Chancellor Kohl describes as "one of the most modern and best equipped armies in the world," is as high as 500,000 men and, using trained reservists, can rapidly be brought up to 1.2 million.

The symposium discussed how revanchism as a political phenomenon acts in the international arena in two forms, two main versions. The first is social and historical revanchism. It is manifested in the class-conditioned desire of the most reactionary imperialist circles to regain the positions in world politics and the world economy which were lost in the social battles of the 20th century. The second is territorial revanchism. This revanchism is manifested in the policy and practical actions of individual imperialist figures, groups, parties, or entire states which have set for themselves the aim of achieving the forcible and illegal return of territories which were lost as a result of, for instance, a border war. This revanchism rejects the internationally recognized principle of the inviolability of state borders and advocates the revision of the postwar political and territorial structure in Europe.

Territorial revanchism has blossomed particularly luxuriantly in West Germany. Here the GDR's sovereignty is being questioned with increasing frequency, territorial claims are being made against Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR, and it is claimed that Germany "continues to exist within its 1937 borders" and that all state organs must act to "reunite" it. Influential political forces in the FRG, despite the treaty commitments Bonn has undertaken regarding the socialist states, are encouraging the activity of various revanchist associations and "Landsmannschaften." They have recently strengthened their positions markedly in the FRG's central institutions, including its parliament, the Bundestag. Some 44 Bundestag deputies -- nearly one-third more than in the previous parliament -- now represent the so-called "eastern" and "middle Germany," meaning the regions belonging to the USSR and Poland and the entire GDR.

Those taking part in the symposium stressed that far from the entire FRG population is poisoned with the venom of revanchist "ideas." However, it would be a serious error to fail to take into account the danger emanating from West German revanchism -- the danger to the FRG's neighbors and to the cause of peace in Europe and West Germany itself. Having markedly galvanized their activity, encouraged by official Bonn. The revanchists are trying to kindle among the FRG population the same great-German chauvinism and militarism which were once the cause of tragedy for many peoples of Europe and the whole world, including the German people themselves.

All these thoughts were voiced in one form or another by the representatives not only of the socialist countries but also of a number of West European countries who met in Prague. But the symposium participants from the FRG, France, and Italy spoke here of the difficulties created by imperialist propaganda and of how it is trying to dupe the West European peoples by disseminating the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and other stories about the socialist countries and their policy. The symposium voiced warm solidarity with the courageous struggle against militarism and revanchism from the FRG and other Western countries and with the participants in the antiwar movement and those who are struggling against the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe and for the consolidation of security and the restoration and development of the relaxation of international tension.

At the end of the symposium a meeting took place between the journalists who had taken part in its work and CSSR mass media personnel. Those taking part in the meeting shared their experience of the work of the press, radio, and television and the struggle against militarism and revanchism. The meeting adopted an appeal to Europe's journalists. It voiced an impassioned please to bring the truth to the masses, to struggle to divert the threat of war and consolidate international solidarity, and to tirelessly expose the antipeople policy of the arms race and attempts to revise the results of World War II.

ASEAN AT CROSSROADS; U.S. PUSHES TO MILITARIZE

LD231320 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has entered the eighteenth year of its existence, still remaining at a crossroads. U.S. imperialism, its allies and followers push the association onto a road which directly contradicts its officially proclaimed goals and the interests of the peoples of all countries of Southeast Asia, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN (rural life) writes in an article headlined "The ASEAN at a Crossroads".

The accomplishment of the economic, social and political tasks proclaimed by the ASEAN in the Bangkok declaration encounters serious obstacles. Among the causes which hinder the development of cooperation, the article says, one can mention the uniformity of the economic patterns of the ASEAN countries, a comparatively small capacity of domestic markets, a slow development of agriculture, insufficient development of infrastructures, etc. The main cause is that the countries of "the six" are still heavily dependent economically on the imperialist powers.

U.S. imperialism, in its plans for a global fight against socialism and against the liberation movement of the peoples, has assigned Southeast Asia a special place which has nothing in common with a zone of peace and, it means, with the officially proclaimed goal of the ASEAN and with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the region, SELSKAYA ZHIZN goes on. The present U.S. Administration quite openly seeks to make the association a component of a so-called eastern front which is being created by it. Any methods to manipulate the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries are being resorted to, including the use of various kinds of conjectures.

The endeavours being made by the United States, its allies and partners, as well as by their followers inside the ASEAN itself, do not pass without result, the more so as the economic dependence of the ASEAN countries makes them vulnerable to pressure from the outside. As a result, the situation in Southeast Asia remains unstable and tense.

A tendency towards militarisation of the ASEAN is observed, too. The tendency develops along several directions. The first of them is U.S. direct military contacts with its allies: Thailand and the Philippines.

Washington has "defence agreements" with them and has military facilities in their territories. Another way towards militarisation of the ASEAN is an increased arming of the ASEAN member-countries. Their military expenditures are in every way stimulated by Washington and grow by 15 per cent a year on an average, accounting for more than a fifth of their national budgets now. In the 1982-1983 financial year the spending of the ASEAN countries on armament amounted to 6,500 million dollars, with a considerable part of the sum being used to pay for U.S. military deliveries.

All this, SELSKAYA ZHIZN sums up, cannot but give rise to quite legitimate concern among the socio-political circles of the ASEAN countries. There is growing awareness there that the economic dependence on the United States and its allies is far from promoting a solution to the socio-economic tasks set by the Bangkok declaration and that it makes the ASEAN countries vulnerable to pressure on the part of those forces which are not at all interested in their economic and cultural progress.

VOSS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD221436 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Avgust Voss, vice-chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Geneva today. The delegation includes deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Muhamad Asimov, Tatiana Bokaryova and Pavel Naumov.

The delegation will attend the 72nd conference of the interparliamentary union.

BRIEFS

UNIDO SEMINAR IN KIEV -- Specialists from 15 countries have become students at a UNIDO international seminar combined with practical work in electric welding, which has opened in Kiev. Its curriculum provides for lessons and practical work in the training center under the Paton Electrowelding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. The seminar combined with practical work, existing since 1972, has trained nearly 400 specialists from 54 countries all over the world. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1245 GMT 12 Sep 84 AU]

REAGAN UN SPEECH CONFIRMS ADHERENCE TO MILITARISM

LD251936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly session, U.S. President Reagan again confirmed Washington's adherence to militaristic policies. If we bear in mind the election struggle in the United States, this speech was notable for its intention to present the old policies in new, as it were, more attractive packaging. At the same time, as observers note, Reagan does not in the least plan to cease in his quest to achieve U.S. military superiority.

Washington's constant pressure on U.S. NATO allies, to increase their military preparations, bears witness to this. General Rogers, U.S. NATO supreme commander, recently in Denmark, unceremoniously reproached it for devoting insufficient funds to military aims.

Bonn is another matter: The same Gen Rogers constantly lavishes praise on it for the FRG's active military policies. We received a report today that the FRG Government plans to increase by another third allocations in the coming years toward developing the so-called NATO infrastructure, paying out DM1.36 billion for this.

Washington is clearly striving to use such compliance [word indistinct] in military issues to pressure the other NATO members as well, in particular on the aforementioned Denmark. At any rate, it is reported that during his present visit to Copenhagen FRG Chancellor Kohl emphasized in every way, as he put it, the need to strengthen the Atlantic community.

REACTION TO U.S. OFFICIAL'S ARMS TALKS REMARKS

LD251958 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Shirokov writes:

Michael Armacost, deputy secretary of state of the United States for Political Affairs, appeared in the Worldnet Television Program today and repeated the old statements of the United States about its "readiness" to continue a dialogue with the USSR within the framework of talks on the limitation of nuclear arms. At the same time he categorically rejected the possibility of a withdrawal of American nuclear missiles from Europe or even of a "freeze" on their deployment.

Lately statements of this type have become routine for Washington officials. While talking at length about its "readiness" to continue talks with the Soviet Union supposedly for the attainment of "real and fair" nuclear arms reductions, Washington continues at the same time to carry out the unprecedented buildup of its nuclear potential, making the emphasis on first-strike weapons which are already being deployed on the territory of a number of West European countries. It was the real actions of the Washington administration and not its declarations that frustrated the talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and put in question the entire process of limiting and reducing weapons of mass annihilation.

The United States has openly embarked on the road of destabilising the situation in the world and this has brought about the unprecedented growth of the danger of thermonuclear annihilation. The complexity of the obtaining situation is not only in that a new spiral of the nuclear arms race has been started through the fault of the United States, but also in that Washington now is clearly pursuing a course directed at the first use of nuclear arms in the hope of scoring a victory over the USSR and the socialist countries as a whole.

This exactly is the goal of Washington's strategic programmes. Subordinated to this are the plans of creating multiple warhead MX and Trident missiles and long-range cruise missiles. The same aims are pursued also by the deployment of 572 American nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe. As is known, Washington flatly refuses to withdraw them or to "freeze" their deployment.

Washington crudely distorts the real balance of forces in the world by resorting to threadbare inventions about the mythical "Soviet military threat" and bases its military strategy on the insane concepts of waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. That is the reason why the United States demands of its allies a "continuation of the process of modernisation" of nuclear and conventional forces.

The statements by American officials about Washington's "readiness" to conduct talks on the limitation of nuclear arms appear especially hypocritical against the background of calls to buildup NATO's nuclear potential, especially by deploying American medium-range nuclear weapons in the European Continent.

By building up its nuclear armaments, the United States can in no way stabilise the situation in the world. It only increases the itch that top administration officials have to push the nuclear buttons in certain crisis situations.

But Washington's hopes of ultimately creating a force that would guarantee it a "non-response nuclear strike" are sheer utopia. The Soviet warning on this score has been clearly spelled out by Konstantin Chernenko: "Swift retribution awaits any aggressor".

U.S. 'DISPLEASURE, IRRITATION' WITH UN NOTED

PM210937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Professor G. Morozov, chairman of the association to promote the United Nations in the USSR: "Firing Point-Blank at the United Nations. The United States Against the World Community"]

[Text] Answering PRAVDA's questions, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted: "It is with cynical candor that Washington is showing off its great-power ambitions and exaggerated notions of America's role and place in the modern world. It wants to be strongest of all, to control peoples' destinies and to dictate to everyone everywhere. In short, it is now talking about a 'crusade' not only against socialism, but effectively against the whole world."

The ruling Republican Party's election platform is a convincing confirmation that this assessment is exceedingly well founded. It openly declares the White House's intentions to activate its aggressive and expansionist aspirations, not only in relation to the socialist community countries, but against the community of peoples in general. This is indicated by the special section in the program devoted to the U.S. attitude toward international organizations. It is known that for a long time now Washington has been trying either to turn these organizations into State Department adjuncts or to demolish them, along with everything that is hampering the White House's pursuit of its aggresive policy.

The Republicans' platform is exceedingly scornful of international organizations, above all all United Nations. This is particularly symptomatic in that the document was issued on the eve of the 39th UN General Assembly session, to open very soon. Peddling fantasies about the "harmful Soviet influence in international organizations," the program's authors make the truculent statement that many of these organizations are operating counter to U.S. interests.

The program writers were full of obloquy for international organizations, threatening to use "resolute" and "dynamic" actions to undermine them and trying to intimidate them by saying that the United States will even further reduce its contributions to their budgets and deprive of "aid" those states that vote against U.S. interests. Note a corresponding law has already been adopted in the United States on the initiative of Senator R. Kasten and financial "punishments" have been meted out to Madagascar and Zimbabwe, which supported a resolution condemning the aggressive U.S. policy.

The chief target of the U.S. attacks is the United Nations. It is for the United Nations that the Republican Party platform reserves its most violent wrath and grossest accusations. It is the United Nations that is the prime target of U.S. threats, including the threat to actually leave the organization and fight openly for its liquidation.

It would be no exaggeration to say the United States has been attacking the United Nations throughout its existence. But in the initial period, when the United States had an obedient "voting mechanism" in the General Assembly, the main target of the attacks was the rule of unanimity in the Security Council where the Soviet veto was placing insuperable barriers in the way of U.S. expansionism.

But times have changed. The collapse of the colonial system has more than trebled the number of young states with UN membership, and this has destroyed the U.S. "voting mechanism," The United States and its allies are increasingly finding themselves in a tiny minority when the General Assembly makes decisions. This has increased the irritation felt by U.S. reaction which has hated the United Nations ever since it was set up. This has been particularly apparant during Reagan's administration. The United States is completely nullifying the definite positive results achieved by the United Nations in the past and is dismissing this most imposing international organization as an "arena of senseless debate," the "tyranny of an irresponsible majority" and so forth.

The Republican Party's election platform marked the zenith of this policy directed against the world community as a whole.

In the complex and multifaceted modern world, which for the first time in its history is faced with having to solve global problems, above all the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, as well as the problems of food, public health, and environmental conservation, which demand a common effort by all countries and peoples, an objective need has arisen for international organizations, the chief one being the United Nations, this central organ of multilateral diplomacy and cooperation. The experience of the United Nations shows that in cases where the majority of its members has acted in concert, the potential possed by the arsenal of its Charter has led to positive results despite resistence from reactionary forces.

In order to realize the potential of the United Nations, one obviously has to have honest cooperation on the part of the organization's member-states and unswerving implementation of its Charter.

This is the position of the USSR and it acknowledged by all objective people. "The USSR's firm support of UN efforts to safeguard peace, security, justice, and progress is decisive for this organization in whose creation the Soviet Union played a fundamental part," UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar wrote recently.

In today's extremely complex situation, the USSR is continuing to support the principles and spirit and letter of the UN Charter and to fight for the most effective use of it in order to normalize the political situation.

The U.S. position is the complete opposite of this constructive stance.

The issue of the latest publication by the reactionary research organization "Heritage Foundation," entitled "The World Without the United Nations," has been timed to coincide with the upcoming U.S. elections. The nature of the book is indicated by the mere fact that the foreword has been written by C. Lichenstein, former U.S. deputy permanent representative at the United Nations. It was he who announced in September 1983 at the UN Committee on Relations with the Host Country that members unhappy about the way they are being treated in the United States "ought to beat it out of the United States."

"The World Without the United Nations" is an apology for the United States' hegemonistic claims and its extreme displeasure with the United Nations. The authors are angered by the lack of support for U.S. policy at the UN General Assembly. But it is U.S. policy, not the United Nations, that is to blame. In fact, it is significant that in the vote on the resolution on "preventing an arms race in space" at the 38th UN General Assembly session, the United States was alone in voting against its adoption and the resolution condemning U.S. aggression in Grenada was supported by 108 UN members.

But, contrary to common sense, Washington is fulminating against the United Nations for "becoming an anti-American, anti-Western organization, hostile toward the private enterprise system" and for increasingly "politicizing" its activity.

Lichenstein and his fellow authors are infuriated by the efforts of peace-loving countries to use the United Nations to promote the disarmament cause, to establish a new international economic order, to solve global problems and so forth. They are overtly spiteful about criticism in the United Nations of Israel, Chile, and South Africa -- accomplices in U.S. aggressive policy. They are also angered by the United Nations' advocacy of the nationalization of developing countries' economies and the strengthening of the state sector in their economies. The authors curse the United Nations for granting official status to the PLO and the South-West African People's Organization -- organizations representing peoples struggling for their freedom and the right to independent statehood. The U.S. approach to the developing countries defending their rights at the United Nations are steeped in racism and chauvinism.

The authors of the above-mentioned publication issue an ultimatum demanding an end to the "politicization" of the UN system and the implementation of other "reforms" that would make the activity of this international organization subject to U.S. interests. Otherwise, they state, the United States and its partners will "have to consider the possibility of quitting the United Nations, and this is bound to result in its disbandment."

These words are an utterly candid exposition of the U.S. stance; of the U.S. challenge to the world community. The United Nations is the chief, but not the only organization under fire from the United States.

In 1977, President J. Carter announced that the United States was quitting the International Labor Organization (ILO). The excuse was the "politicization" of the organization in that case, too. In fact, Washington's wrath was due to ILO decisions condemning imperialist and terrorist regimes. But the blackmail did not work. Finding itself isolated, the United States rejoined the ILO 3 years later.

In 1982, President Reagan launched an attack on the IAEA. When Israel was stripped of its authority in the organization for bombing the nuclear research center in Iraq, Washington stopped paying its dues and declared its intention to quit the agency. But once again the State Department's volley failed to reach the target.

In spring 1983, the United States, once again displaying its political bankruptcy, started paying its membership dues again.

At the same time, the WHO was being subjected to severe criticism for supporting a new international economic order. Subsequent targets were the FAO and the UN children's fund.

The next attack was on UNESCO. The United States said that unless UNESCO adopted approximately 150 U.S. "recommendations" on alterations in its activity, it would quit UNESCO on 1 January 1985. Again the reason for the decisions is the "politicization" of UNESCO, as demonstrated by its discussion of issues related to disarmament and a new international order in the sphere of information and communications, as well as its members' condemnation of Israel, Chile, and South Africa.

The accusations about the "politicization" of international organizations are unsubstantiated, and UNESCO is a convincing example of this. Our time is one in which the most important international problems are intrinsically interwoven. The paramount problem that of preserving peace, cannot be divorced from politics. And in this sense, the idea of "politicization" can only irritate those who are pursuing aggressive aims.

The attacks on the United Nations by the United States and its NATO partners are being felt by the broad public. A draft resolution submitted to the 39th General Assembly session by the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau rejects attempts to belittle the significance of the United Nations and expresses the hope that the organization will "contribute to the peoples' struggle to achieve world peace and security, for disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and for the development of comprehensive cooperation among countries."

The U.S. approach to international organizations reflects the hegemonist designs of the reactionary forces determining Washington's foreign policy course. But these designs cannot be implemented: all peace-loving humanity stands in their way. People of good will are pooling their efforts to wreck the Washington "crusaders'" aggressive plans. They still believe in the United Nations and believe that it is implementing the hopes and aspirations of the peoples who created it.

'SPECIAL' SECURITY MEASURES AT U.S. BASES NOTED

LD242231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Air force bases in northern California have been put on a state of enhanced combat readiness and emergency security measures have been taken. The reason for this is a warning from the FBI that the bases are allegedly threatened with terrorist attack. Special security measures are being taken in all state establishments in northern California. The FBI has given no supplementary explanations in connection with this.

Let me remind you that something similar happened last year in the United States when the authorities announced that certain mythical Libyan terrorists would allegedly be brought into U.S. territory. At that time the whole fuss ended in nothing. The present story is just another feature showing the atmosphere of hysteria about war and the persecution mania that has become typical of the United States under the current administration.

USSR-PRC UNITY URGED AGAINST JAPAN ARMS BUILDUP

OW211154 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] According to a decision by Japan's General Council of Trade Unions, Japanese workers will hold nationwide antiwar activities in October. This decision demonstrates the Japanese people's concern over Japan's cooperation with the United States in militarizing the country. In this connection, we now present our station observer Mulatov's commentary.

The largest air force drill in Japan's postwar history began on 17 September, involving more than 1,500 advanced pursuit planes and bombers. U.S. Air Force units stationed in the Far East will take part in the last phase of the largest exercise in Japan's history.

What is Japan's purpose in stepping up war preparations? It should be pointed out that Japan's belligerent clique knows very well that Japan's policy of strengthening its military forces, that is, revitalizing militarism, receives very little support. Therefore the Japanese authorities again tried to suppress the antiwar movement or demonstrations last week. The government published a so-called defense white paper to show the Japanese people that the Nakasone cabinet's military policy is necessary and justified. However, the Japanese press has pointed out that this white paper does not answer questions of great concern to the Japanese people. TOKYO SHIMBUN noted: The white paper does not say how to halt the increasing military spending and how to hold military spending below 1 percent of the gross national product. The official instructions on Japan's defense policy also have not prevented the Japanese people from worrying about the Japanese armed forces' task of controlling the sea lanes within 1,000 nautical miles of Japan. In other words, the Japanese people do not believe that the need for a stronger defense must result in Japan becoming a nuclear hostage of the United States, greater military spending, and a new role for Japan in the Pacific. The Japanese people's worries are justified. They know that the Nakasone cabinet's policy of expanding the Japan-U.S. military alliance and markedly increasing Japan's military strength will bring disaster. Hence, the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions' decision to launch nationwide antiwar activities.

We have learned from historical lessons that Japan's massive efforts to prepare for war are very dangerous to the people of Japan as well as other countries in the Far East. China understands this very well because of its past experience. To counter this policy of stepping up war preparations in the Far East, the Soviet Union has suggested the only correct approach, that is, to formulate measures for establishing mutual trust among the countries in this region and to create an atmosphere of goodneighborliness and peaceful cooperation. I think all of you know very well that, as the military and political atmosphere in the Far East is worsening, it is especially important for all socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union and China, to strengthen unity.

PRC LITERARY, ART DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Leningrad Visit

OW211235 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Report, with portions recorded: "Chinese Cultural Workers in Leningrad"]

[Text] The Chinese literary and art delegation headed by (Xu Wei), a composer, has concluded its visit to Leningrad.

During their 5-day visit, the Chinese guests met with literary and art activists, exchanged ideas about questions concerning musical activities in the Soviet Union and China, appreciated the opera, watched the ballet, and visited the historical and architectural sites in Leningrad. Our station reporter interviewed (Xu Wei), head of the Chinese literary and art delegation, at the end of his visit. Composer (Xu Wei) said:

[Begin recording] After we arrived in Leningrad, we met with the comrades of the composers' association and the responsible comrades of the (?Lenin) Conservatory of Music. Two of those we met were professors who had taught classes in China. They were Comrades (Krafchev) and (Arabov). We were very happy to meet them again. They said that the Chinese comrades still remembered their names and they also remembered Chinese comrades' names and that this proved that our friendship has a long history. We were deeply impressed by this.

In the history of Russian music, (Betebolger) was a very important figure in terms of its development. We have seen that this tradition is still maintained today. In Leningrad, we watched (Bekoveldama) and (Barnaslesjon). We also had a conversation with the manager and comrades of the theater. We found that they paid great attention to preserving the traditions of Russian music. In addition, they have also introduced many new works composed in the Soviet period. I was deeply impressed by them, because I was here as a student in 1959. I let them see some of the photos I took at that time.

During this visit, we also visited the museum and were deeply impressed. On our way to the Summer Palace yesterday, we saw many new buildings that we had not seen last time. Over the past 25 years, Leningrad's building projects have rapidly developed. This has deeply impressed us.

We also visited the cemetery for revolutionary martyrs, which also deeply impressed us. During the period of the Great Patriotic War, Leningrad suffered numerous war [word indistinct]. It was really not easy to win the victory. At that time, Japanese imperialism was invading us. We were all very anxious about the battles of Leningrad and (?Stalingrad). The victory was one belonging to all of us. We were deeply impressed by our visit to this cemetery for revolutionaries today. We wish to further consolidate and develop friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples through this visit. [end recording]

The preceeding is how (Xu Wei), head of the Chinese literary and art workers' delegation, feels about his visit to Leningrad. On 18 September the delegation left Leningrad for Minsk.

Minsk Visit

OW231313 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Report, with portions recorded: "Chinese Literary and Art Workers Talk About Their Visit to the Belorussian Republic"]

[Text] The Chinese literary and art workers' delegation, which is visiting the Soviet Union under the leadership of the composer (Xu Wei), concluded its visit to Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, on 21 September. It has come to an understanding of music in Minsk, and is now leaving for Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. Before leaving for Kiev, the Chinese guests talked about their visit to Minsk. The following is a talk by the composer (Xu Wei).

[Begin recording] We are [word indistinct] the Chinese cultural delegation, who are visiting the Soviet Union. We are from Shanghai, the Shanghai Symphonic Orchestra. We have visited Minsk for only 3 days, but we have been deeply impressed.

We have visited many places, from the historical museum to [word indistinct]. Through the visit, we have come to understand that the people of Minsk suffered great sacrifices in the war of national defense. At that time, we Chinese people were struggling against Japanese imperialism. We were very anxious about the situation of the Soviet war of defense and paid great attention to reports in the newspapers. Finally, we learned of the Soviet people's victory in the antifascist war. You also dispatched troops to fight Japanese imperialism, and that war was soon won. What I like most about this visit is the friendship of the people of Minsk which we enjoyed [end recording].

Finally, the composer (Xu Wei) spoke in Russian: [Begin (Xu Wei) recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] He said: I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks for your warm reception. I wish our dear Soviet friends happiness, good health, and success in work. May our friendship grow day by day. [end recording]

(Yu Weiji), deputy head of the Beijing [as heard] Central Ballet Ensemble and a ballet dancer, also gave us her impressions of her Minsk visit. [Begin recording] We watched only two classical ballets in Leningrad and Moscow. In Minsk, we spent two evenings watching newly created ballets which gave us a very fresh experience. We know that the Soviet Union has not only preserved the classical art very well, but also developed the modern art. We have seen both the traditions and orientation for the combined development of modern life and art. As a member of the Shanghai ballet group, I have learned a lot. I am very much interested in all arts. I am very thankful to the Soviet people. [end recording]

(Chen Mingyao), who plays first cello in the Beijing Central Philharmonic Society, said: [Begin recording] I said a little while ago, that this is my second visit to Minsk. My first visit to Minsk was a hasty stopover during our performance tour en route to Germany to join the Third German Festival. At that time, I was very young and I was too busy with the performances to see much of Minsk. This time I took a good look at the [word indistinct] in all aspects and was deeply impressed. I feel very happy and wish to come again. I heartily wish to see the Belorussian people's art developing vigorously and see their art again in Beijing. [end recording]

Listeners, you have just heard the Chinese literary and art workers' talk about their visit to the Belorussian Republic.

Kiev Visit

OW242334 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Here is a brief report on the Chinese cultural and art delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. At the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, the delegation arrived in our country on 9 September. The delegation is led by the Chinese composer (Xu Wei). Over the past several days, the delegation has come to understand music in Moscow, Leningrad, and Minsk; met those in the cultural and art fields in these cities; visited noted historical and cultural sites; and attended various cultural activities. Over the past few days, the Chinese guests have come to appreciate music and culture in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

We have reported to you that the composer (Xu Wei) studied at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory of Music in Moscow in the 1950's. As a student at the conservatory, he composed many musical works. Recordings of performances of his works are still kept at this station. The following is a portion of (Xu Wei's) "Divine Melodies," played by the noted Soviet (Kemitas) Quartet.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM211532 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 19-20 September en route to New York.

He was met at the airport and subsequently seen off by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, as well as by Yi Tu-yi, DPRK charge d'affaires in the USSR.

USSR, DPRK SIGN PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK211203 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A regular meeting between the governments of the Soviet Union and Korea on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation was held in Moscow from 13 to 18 September. The meeting discussed [words indistinct], the implementation of the protocol on exchanges of commodities and payment for 1984, improvement of production capability of DPRK enterprises built with Soviet aid, and further strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the scientific and technological fields.

At the meeting, both sides also discussed the development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK on the basis of the agreements signed during the visit to Moscow last May by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korean Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly and (? sincere) atmosphere.

After the meeting, a joint protocol on [words indistinct] was signed. The joint protocol was signed by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Soviet side and by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, on the Korean side.

TOLKUNOV GREETS JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD251849 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- A meeting with a group of parliamentary workers from Japan, members of the parliamentary association of Japan-Soviet friendship, staying in th Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship with Foreign Countries was held at the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. today. The group was greeted by Lev Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of Soviet parliament. The guests were informed about the work of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the permanent commissions of its two chambers.

WEINBERGER, JAPAN'S DEFENSE CHIEF HOLD TALKS

LD251644 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 25 TASS -- The United States is striving to draw Japan further into the militarist policy of the Pentagon.

This is the appraisal made here following the talks in Washington between Yuko Kurihara, head of Japan's Defense Agency, and Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense. The Pentagon chief said that the U.S. Administration expected Tokyo to scale up efforts in strengthening its armed might. He insisted that Japan speed up the build-up of the combat capability of its Navy and Air Force by way of preparing them for the so-called "control" of sea shipping lanes in a 1,000-mile zone around Japan.

The Japanese defense chief in his turn said that Japan would do everything to meet the wish of the U.S. side. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, Yuko Kurihara assured the U.S. defense secretary that Japan's defense agency will press for a 7-percent increase in the military budget for the 1985 fiscal year.

JAPANESE CRITICISM OF U.S. IN KAL INCIDENT CITED

SK231224 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In Tokyo, Japanese commentator Takahashi Aki recently published a book exposing the infiltration of a South Korean airplane into Soviet territory on 1 September 1983.

As has already been reported, this South Korean airplane was blocked by a Soviet plane.

In a meeting [words indistinct] Takahashi Aki (?exposed) [words indistinct] and that this is part of the psychological warfare of the Reagan administration.

Recently collected materials further exposed facts that have been concealed by U.S. intelligence organs and Japanese [word indistinct]. Among these materials is a document submitted to the Japanese Diet by Seya Hidaeyuki and [name indistinct], dietmen from the JSP [Japanese Socialist Party].

[Passage indistinct] Information on the flight of this South Korean plane collected by radio monitoring stations of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces was immediately sent to the U.S. headquarters.

According to the statements of these two Japanese socialist dietmen, in the final stage of the provocative infiltration by the South Korean airplane into Soviet territory, more than 70 Japanese intercepter fighers were in combat readiness posture and 5 naval ships were dispatched to the waters [word indistinct].

They exposed that the night flight of the South Korean airplane over important areas of the USSR was certainly deliberate. They also said that the Japanese Government failed to clearly answer questions raised by dietmen at the congress as to why U.S. intelligence organs failed to warn the South Korean plane that it was infiltrating into Soviet territorial airspace.

Bereaved Japanese families of the victims of the infiltration incident sent protest letters to Reagan. However, these letters were not reported in major Japanese dailies.

One of these letters said: We can only condemn the inhumanitarian act of the United States. An RC-135 U.S. reconnaissance plane and many ground surveillance stations of the U.S. Army in [word indistinct] were watching the South Korean airplane flying through the skies of Soviet territory for more than 2 hours, deviating from its designated flight course. nevertheless, why did the United States not send any warning signal to the South Korean plane?

Why did the United States attach more importance to the collection of intelligence on the Soviet Armed Forces than on efforts to save the lives of the more than 200 passengers of this plane?

Thus, the letter exposed that the infiltration of the South Korean airplane into Soviet territorial airspace was a deliberate bid to conduct spy activities there.

Japanese commentator Takahashi Aki said: Since the U.S. provocation against the Soviet Union through the South Korean airplane ended in failure, Washington and Tokyo have further intensifed their propaganda campaigns to aggravate international tension by accelerating war preparations.

U.S., JAPAN, S. KOREA MILITARY ALLIANCE CONDEMNED

SK231017 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Commentary by station commentator (Goryoniyov) on the present Asian situation and ways to solve Asian issues]

[Excerpt] There are many regions in the world where tension and the danger of military conflict are growing. Asia is one such region. Two-thirds of the world's total population live in this region of abundant natural resources. This is why Washington is greedy for this region, regarding it as a vital area for U.S. interests. The Pentagon, a military organ of the United States, has deployed numerous military bases in Asia, located far from the U.S. mainland.

The U.S. Administration has tried to consolidate all reactionary forces in this region in a bid to realize its strategy for aggression and expansion and to force its opinion upon sovereign countries there. One example of this is the formation of a tripartite military alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul in the Far East.

The world again witnessed that a new step in this alliance was taken in Japan as soon as the talks in Tokyo between Japanese leaders and Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea to further strengthen this alliance ended. In other words, a large-scale Japanese naval exercise was staged in the seas around Japan with the participation of about 90 naval ships, including the latest missile-equipped destroyers. Many U.S. naval ships, including the aircraft carrier Midway and destroyers equipped to launch nuclear cruise missiles will participate in the final stage of this naval exercise.

SOLTON REPORTS ON HELICOPTER CREW IN AFGHANISTAN

LD241315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast; correspondent Yuriy Solton report from Afghanistan]

[Text] On the helicopter pad, the daily routine is in progress. The helicopters with missions are checked and prepared for their next flights. What sort of work do they have to do? They escort and protect convoys on the roads, carry peaceful and military cargoes, and evacuate the wounded and sick. In Afghanistan, where high mountains alternate with deserts, where the wind cuts through you in winter and scorches you in summer, helicopter crews need special skill and special bravery.

Aleksandr Klimov and his comrades Vladimir Krivtsov and Aleksandr Bukovskiy have the qualities of splendid pilots in full measure. We were with them in flight. On this occasion, they were delivering food to the Afghans. In 10 months of service in Afghanistan, they have seen and experienced a lot.

I asked Aleksandr Klimov to tell of some of his episodes.

[Klimov] Volodya and I were in Qandahar Province, and one night we had to make a flight to a totally unfamiliar place in the mountains, an unmarked and unprepared landing site, where we had never been even by day, and pick up sick people. Well, we coped with this task, thanks to the fact that the crew worked well together; we all understood each other. We were able to reach the right place at the right time, find the landing site and land successfully. We took the wounded person on board and evacuated to the airfield

[Solton] Now a few words from you. How do you feel?

[Krivtsov] We feel fine. We carry out our tasks without any flying accidents.

[Bukovskiy] We are in good spirits, and in this we are of course greatly helped by the support of our relatives and friends, and also the care of the command and the political department.

[Solton] The helicopter crew members have been given high government awards.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS 'PRESUMPTUOUS' ZIA VIEW ON DRA

PM251003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Dymkov "Rejoinder" under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "The General's Frankness"]

[Text] General Ziaul Haq loves frankness. He considers that Khaki, the color of his uniform, is the color of frankness. For example, he frankly loathes democracy and democratic institutions and frankly suppresses the Pakistanis' struggle for their rights.

However, even people used to such frankness on the part of the general were shocked by the latest examples of this at a World Islamic Conference seminar. This time the general's target was not the Pakistani public. This time his choice was the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Without a twinge of conscience, the general claimed that the limited contingent of Soviet forces defending the Afghan state from external aggression was causing "incalculable suffering" to that country.

Raising his voice, he appealed to his audience to prevent its "15 million people from being cast into the gutter." The culmination of the general's appeals and imprecations was the statement that the counterrevolutionary dushmans' struggle against Afghanistan's lawful government is not just a "struggle for Afghanistan's independence" but a "holy war by the entire Islamic world" against the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Here the general, abandoning frankness, failed to mention that it is precisely under his personal protection that the destroyers of Afghan villages and the torturers and murderers of totally innocent Afghan peasants undergo special training on Pakistani territory.

Let us leave to the general's conscience, his manner of expressing his emotions and desire to appear prophetically bold and impressive. However, no one, including generals, is permitted to interfere in the affairs of independent neighboring states, heap insult on those states' relations with others, presumptuously speak in the name of the "entire Islamic world," or to resort to outright lies.

However, lies are obviously also a form of the general's frankness.

U.S. INTENSIFIES PRESSURE ON PAKISTAN OVER DRA

GF260652 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is Moving To Intensify Its Undeclared War Against the DRA"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The United States is moving to intensify its undeclared war against the Afghan people. A number of recent developments in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] have confirmed this political conclusion. Among these developments is the commendation conferred on Mutawakkil, one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary bands in the DRA, in Washington. It is common knowledge that a dark and instigating U.S. organization [not further identified] guaranteed his travel to the United States. The Reagan administration has a number of officials within that organization and the appearance of Mutawakkil in Washington is linked with the efforts aimed at convincing the U.S. Congress to allocate new funds to counterrevolutionary bands based in Pakistan.

Meanwhile, pressure is being intensified against Pakistan with a view to forcing it to actively particpate in moves made against Afghanistan. Washington has promised supplies of new U.S. arms to Pakistan. On the other hand, proposals are being renewed for the carrying out of inimical designs. At a press conference in Islamabad, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Deane Roesch Hinton said in brief: The United States will make a practical response to the aid appeal of Pakistani officials in the event of a military situation created directly by Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, officials in Washington have made it clear that the United States will terminate its military aid to Islamabad if relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan are improved. Reports say that the military officials in Pakistan are moving in the wake of the United States. The number of bases in Pakistan providing training in secessionist and terrorist acts with the help of U.S. and Israeli experts is being increased. Two new extraordinary bases were set up in Abbas Ghond and Shahi Bagh. There are over 100 bases in Pakistan, and Pakistani troops are guarding the bases and their military installations.

The Afghan press has reported that Pakistani military units are taking part in incursions carried out by insurgents into Afghanistan. Meanwhile, Pakistan has (?secretly) transferred artillery units to military bases in Peshawar which is close to Afghanistan.

Dear listeners, under the circumstances it is essential to note that the voice of those who defend the view that Pakistan cannot sacrifice its interests for the sake of Washington's imperialist policy is (?growing stronger). The newspaper THE MUSLIM has written that Pakistan must move to resolve its differences with Afghanistan. Any other alternative will not be conducive toward the security of Pakistan. Meanwhile [name indistinct], who is a renowned political figure, has expressed a clear view on the matter. He said that the Afghan revolution is a reality and the United States has forced Pakistan into a dirty affair.

U.S. 'HULLABALLOO' OVER S. ASIA SITUATION NOTED

LD241641 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Lately the American press has been voicing hypocritical concern over the worsening situation in South Asia. THE WASHINGTON POST claims that Indo-Pakistani relations are deteriorating. THE NEW YORK TIMES goes even further, and points to the possibility of a new military conflict on the subcontinent. Perhaps this is wishful thinking, as it has been many times in the past. Aleksandr Korolev writes the following:

If we proceed from objective facts and developments in the region, we would not notice any special reason for such noisy concern. Though the relations between India and Pakistan are far from being absolutely normal, they have been gradually improving. Meetings of secretaries of foreign ministries have become traditional. They have led to a number of mutually beneficial agreements on trade, postal communications and railway and air traffic between the two countries. Last year a joint Indo-Pakistani commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation was formed.

All this can be viewed as steps toward each other over the remains of old hostility and distrust. So what was the reason for the press hullaballoo eagerly raised in the United States as though it were following orders? The same newspaper reports make it clear that the pretext was fabricated by CIA staff members who also issued the orders by holding a briefing for members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. They amount to sensational news that the Indian Air Force is allegedly preparing to destroy the Pakistani nuclear installation in Kahuta, near the border with India. To substantiate these groundless claims, the CIA officials who conducted the briefing said that American intelligence could not locate the two squadrons of Indian Jaguar fighter planes. They intentionally conceal the fact that a certain region was simply hidden from American spy satellites with clouds.

The CIA reported this invented sensational discovery through American senators, who told it to the press, who then raised a hullaballoo. The media started groundlessly discussing the possibility of an Indian air attack on Pakistani territory. How is the Reagan administration trying to profit by such insinuations? Comparing them to the general aims of the American policy in Asia, we can make at least two conclusions. Firstly, by spreading rumors that the Indian Government is allegedly discussing the possibility of an air raid on a Pakistani nuclear facility, the Reagan administration is again trying to present India in a false light, because officials have admitted that the White House is irritated with the independent foreign policy of India.

The second conclusion is that by circulating such rumors, Washington is trying to preserve the atmosphere of mistrust in Indo-Pakistani relations that could be used for selfish purposes. We mustn't forget that the Reagan administration used increased tension in relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan as a convenient pretext for intimidating the Pakistanis. In this artificially created crisis situation it would be easier for American politicians to play the role of Pakistan's friends who are always ready to help it.

This so-called friendship has only increased American influence on the policies of Islamabad. It has brought Pakistan to the path of the undeclared war the United States is waging against Afghanistan. But Washington's aggressive plans for Asia are not limited to Afghanistan. Now American friends are again intimidating Pakistan with the apparent purpose of justifying the military and political protectorate that the United States imposed on that country. What we witness now is another special operation of the CIA having the purpose of provoking a new wave of hostility and probably a new military conflict in Hindustan. These developments prove once again that to reach its imperial aims the Reagan administration is ready to sacrifice peace and calm in the vast region in Asia.

NEW ZEALAND: NO CHANGE IN NUCLEAR SHIP POLICY

LD251633 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 25 TASS -- As Australian newsmen report from New York, after the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Geroge Shultz, which covered the question of calls of American ships with nuclear weapons on board into the waters of New Zealand and the future of the ANZUS bloc, David Lange, prime minister of New Zealand, said that the views of the two sides had remained unchanged. He stressed that there had been no change in the stand of his government which announced a ban on the calls of nuclear-powered ships and those with nuclear weapons on board at the ports and in the territorial waters of New Zealand.

Now, the press says, the USA is trying to intimidate New Zealand with a prospect of its "expulsion" from the ANZUS bloc and the latter's replacement with a bilateral American-Australian military treaty. Washington is resorting to open blackmail, to make the Labour government of New Zealand give up its decision on the ban. Privately, the UPI agency points out, representatives of the U.S. State Department claim that in such a case New Zealand would find itself defenceless in face of the "potential aggressor." Yet, New Zealanders stress in reply, that nobody is planning to launch an aggression against them in the visible future. Therefore they can very well do without a "nuclear umbrella" of the United States.

USSR-NEW ZEALAND FISHING AGREEMENT EXTENDED

LD251654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement on cooperation in fishing between the USSR and New Zealand has been extended for another 2 years. This has been confirmed by official letters exchanged by O'Flynn, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, and Bykov, Soviet ambassador in Wellington. The agreement, concluded in 1978, is mutually favorable.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KULIKOV VISIT TO BULGARIA

Kulikov, Dzhurov Address Meeting

PM251439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 24 September -- A ceremonial meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army was held in Sofia today. Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, who delivered a report, said that in the past 4 decades the Bulgarian People's Army, under the BCP's leadership, has become a reliable guard of socialist gains.

Born in the flames of revolution and heir to the glorious combat and revolutionary traditions, the Bulgarian People's Army is a firm element of the Warsaw Pact states' joint armed forces.

The working people and the servicemen of the Bulgarian People's Army are greeting the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army in a complex international situation. As a result of the aggressive course of the present U.S. leadership, actively supported by the NATO countries' reactionary circles, there has been an increase in the danger of nuclear war.

Bellicose circles of U.S. imperialism do not conceal the fact that they are seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and thus try to dictate their will to other peoples from a position of strength. The retaliatory steps taken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries demonstrate their firm resolve to prevent the disruption of the military-strategic equilibrium.

The BCP and the Bulgarian state are honorably fulfilling their international duty and are making a real contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization, which is a powerful obstacle on the path of the imperialist aggressors and a reliable shield for the peoples of the socialist community and for peace and progress in the world.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to those assembled from that great friend of the Bulgarian people K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

He pointed to the need to tirelessly raise vigilance and to take effective steps to further strengthen the defensive military political alliance that is the Warsaw Pact, the main barrier on the path of imperialist adventures.

It is coordinated actions and joint measures by our fraternal parties, peoples, and armies -- political, economic and military -- that constitute the correct path to the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

V.G. Kulikov presented the Bulgarian People's Army with a gift from the Soviet Armed Forces: a painting by the well-known Soviet painter of war scenes V. Sibirskiy, entitled "Exercises Are Under Way" symbolizing the fraternal armies' combat friendship.

Ustinov Greets Dzhurov

PM250752 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Bulgarian servicemen on the portentous jubilee: the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Over the last 40 years it has traveled a great path of formation and development and has turned into a modern, well equipped army of the socialist type. Educated by the party of Communists, the Bulgarian People's Army has established itself as a reliable defender of its motherland and the guarantor of its successful onward movement along the road of building developed socialism.

At a time of the fanning of international tension by the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies, the Bulgarian People's Army personnel are working tirelessly to increase their combat readiness and, together with the servicemen of the other Warsaw Pact armies, are vigilantly guarding the revolutionary gains of the peoples of the socialist community.

On this holiday we send our Bulgarian brothers in armed combat greetings and wishes for further successes in strengthening Bulgaria's defense capability.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Comparison of Reception

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 September in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a TASS report under the heading "Lofty Award." It has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the subheading "Received by Zhivkov," revealing the following variations:

In the first paragraph, line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep -- Todor Zhivkov, general...(supplying dateline)

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds the following sentence to the end of the first paragraph: The talk, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds the following additional passage to the end of the second paragraph: Addressing the award ceremony, he stressed that the danger of nuclear war looming over mankind through the fault of imperialist circles enforces vigilance and cohesion and the raising of the allied armed forces' combat might for the defense of socialism and world peace. He pointed out that the Bulgarian People's Army will continue to be the loyal ally of its brothers in arms.

GDR'S HONECKER SPEAKS ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY TIES

LD251128 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 25 TASS -- The close fraternal ties of the German Democratic Republic with the Soviet Union are an earnest of the further successful implementation of the policy formulated by the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany for the benefit of the people and in the interests of world peace, said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State and of the National Defence Council of the GDR, at a reception given in honour of the graduates of military academies. The republic, he stressed, attaches great importance to the further strengthening and improvement of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, a solid foundation of the socialist community, an embodiment of socialist comradeship-in-arms.

Under present conditions the socialist military coalition bears an increasing responsibility for the preservation of world peace. Never before since the end of World War Two has peace been so seriously endangered as today. The ruling circles of the USA are stepping up their preparations for war on land, on seas, in the air, and in outer space, and are fanning up conflicts in all regions of the world. In the Federal Republic of Germany, some people, including government members, openly proclaim nationalistic and revanchist slogans and make assurances of their loyalty to the American first-strike strategy.

The countries of the socialist community spare no effort to open the way again to the relaxation of tension. At the same time they are determined to preserve military-strategic balance as one of the greatest achievements of real socialism, as an important precondition for preserving peace. Imperialism has no chances of success in its striving for military superiority.

The historical turn of which our state is an embodiment, Erich Honecker stressed, would have been inconceivable without the liberation of the German people from brown barbarity, without the victory over Hitler fascism in World War Two, a victory to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution. We shall observe next year the 40th anniversary of this historic victory and pay tribute to the Soviet Union's achievements.

As a result of revolutionary reforms effected in the GDR over 35 years a strong, unshakeable worker-and-peasant form of government has been established in the country, a state has emerged, which is dynamically developing as part of the socialist community and which has made a good reputation for itself among the peoples of the world who seek peace and progress.

The Armed Forces of the GDR are always ready, together with the armies of other Warsaw Treaty states, to make their contribution to the defence of socialism and peace, Erich Honecker said in conclusion.

FURTHER ON FINLAND'S SORSA VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Tikhonov

LD251631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Talks between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, took place in the Kremlin today. In the course of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa discussed developing goodneighborly Soviet-Finnish relations, including the prospects of trade and economic cooperation between both countries.

An exchange of opinions on topical international problems also took place.

Both sides expressed their deep satisfaction with successful and dynamic development of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland in the spirit of agreements reached at the meeting in April this year between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the USSR-Finnish armistice this year, it was noted that it has opened the path to establishing genuinely goodneighborly relations sealed in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Friendship, mutual trust, and fruitful cooperation, as it was stressed in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's address to Finnish TV viewers, became the essence of Soviet-Finnish relations which were and remain uninfluenced by changes [perepady] of political climate in the world.

When discussing issues of trade and economoc links, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the existing relations and especially the long-term program of developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation, which is in force until 1995.

They confirmed the intention of both countries to further increase the volume of mutual trade, diversify trade, and develop production cooperation.

Participants in the talks highly appraised the practice of mutual construction of industrial and other projects on the territory of the Soviet Union and Finland, and exchanged opinions on prospects of such cooperation.

When discussing international problems, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa expressed their deep concern over the continuous rise in international tension and the increased threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union, Comrade Tikhonov stated, resolutely condemns the U.S. course toward confrontation and achieving military superiority, which is based on trying to dictate its will to other countries and people.

The Finnish side highly appraised the Soviet Union's readiness for a dialogue on today's fundamental problems, and serious talks which take into account the interests of security of all the countries and peoples as an important step in the desire to return relations between the states to the path of international detente and constructive cooperation. This has been expressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa stressed the necessity of adopting effective measures toward preventing militarization of space. They noted the increased topicality of Finnish proposals on declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone, and securing peace in this region. The Soviet side has once again confirmed its readiness to create favorable conditions for implementing these proposals.

The sides agreed to publish a joint communique on the results of the talks.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD251759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Talks between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, took place in the Kremlin today.

Also participating in the talks were: On the Soviet side, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister for foreign trade; Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; USSR ambassador to Finland Comrade Sobolev; and Comrade Farafonov, head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

For the Finnish side: Laine, minister of foreign trade; Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; Tuovinen, secretary of state of the Finnish Foreign Ministry; Wihtol and Toernudd, deputy secretaries of state of the Finnish Foreign Ministry; and Mennander, assistant chief of a department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa discussed issues of development of goodneighborly Soviet-Finnish relations, including prospects for trade and economic cooperation between both countries.

An agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Finland for 1986-1990 was signed. Present at the signing were Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kalevi Sorsa along with other Soviet and Finnish officials. The document was signed by the foreign trade ministers -- Patolichev for the USSR, and Laine for Finland.

Kalevi Sorsa was present at a ceremony opening a new building for the mission of the eminent Finnish firms Nokia and Kone.

Together with the guests were Comrades Antonov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Tikhonov Dinner Speech

LD251714 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The Government of the U.S.S.R. gave a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland at the Grand Kremlin Palace on September 25.

Kalevi Sorsa was present at the reception together with the officials accompanying him.

Nikolay Tikhonov, Geydar Aliyev, Boris Ponomarev, and other officials were present at the dinner from the Soviet side.

Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., made a speech at the dinner. He said: The official visit of the prime minister of Finland and the talks which began today come as a development of the important accords achieved during the meeting between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, last April. That meeting, and the present visit as well, reflect the dynamic and fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish relations, the firm striving of both sides to continue following the tested course of trust and cooperation.

The past four decades of Soviet-Finnish goodneighborliness make it possible to regard our relations with every right as an example of relations between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union and Finland are building relations between themselves on the sound foundation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and regard for each others' interests. This cannot but promote mutual understanding and build up trust. Having prolonged the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance for a term of another 20 years, we construct, as it were, a bridge into the next century, and map out clear-cut guidelines for continuing cooperation in the future.

Today Soviet-Finnish ties represent a vast and extensive complex with a well-geared mechanism of cooperation in a variety of fields. Its pace is set by regular and active political contacts at all levels, and, what is especially important, at the summit level. A fruitful and honest dialogue of equal partners is under way.

Let us take our economic cooperation. The five-billion volume [as received] of bilateral trade attained by the two countries, tens of major national economic projects built jointly or under construction on the territories of both countries, the deepening of cooperation and specialisation in production, the long-term program of economic cooperation till 1995, and the agreement on goods turnover and payments for 1986-1990 signed by us today -- all this underscores the mutual benefit and promising character of our economic ties.

A major achievement which we should guard especially carefully is the mutual respect and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland.

Our policy toward our north-western neighbor is clear-cut and consistent. It is a policy of strengthening relations of trust and allround cooperation with friendly Finland for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, for the benefit of peace. It is the policy bequeathed to us by the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It is a principled line followed by the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government. It is a course which enjoys whole-hearted approval of Soviet people.

President Koivisto and you, Mr. Prime Minister, have repeatedly expressed confidence that Finland's line towards friendship with the USSR, the line which was laid down by President Paasikivi and President Kekkonen, is and will be unshakable, too. We duly appreciate this.

Without intending to give lessons to anyone, we hold that Soviet-Finnish relations can be an instructive example of what high frontiers peaceful cooperation can reach if its development is approached in a responsible way and in the spirit of good will, and is protected from the action of cold winds in the international arena.

Such an approach to international affairs is particularly necessary now that influential forces in the United States and in other NATO countries have unleashed the dangerous arms race and want to undermine relations of peaceful coexistence between states, and are increasing tension and the threat of war.

The Soviet Union's stand on basic matters on the solution of which the destinies of peace is now dependent is clear to the utmost. We do not seek military superiority and will not allow it over ourselves. The Soviet Union steadfastly champions a strict observance of the principles of parity and equal security, and honest and serious talks, taking into account the security interests of all countries and peoples.

We know how deeply the problem of termination of the race of armaments, and first of all nuclear ones, worries Finland. President Koivisto's statements against the threat of a nuclear war are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union, and your activities, Mr Sorsa, at the post of the chairman of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament are well known.

One cannot fail to understand Finland's concern over a possibility of violation of its air space by U.S. missiles. Really, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in some West European countries did not at all strengthen but lessened the security of everyone.

The Soviet Union supports the Finland-proposed idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Our country, which consistently comes out in favour of strengthening security and stability in Europe's north and in favour of keeping the area outside the sphere of tension and conflicts, has introduced sufficient clarity to the question of the directions in which its assistance to the realization of this idea can be visualized.

The problem of preventing militarisation of outer space is now particularly topical. The Soviet Union's stand was recently set out in detail by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his replies to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA. We are against the spread of the arms race over to outer space. We are for full renunciation of space striking systems, including anti-satellite weapons. The Soviet Union has suggested more than once: Let us single out this urgent matter, honestly and conscientiously discuss ways for solving it on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security of the sides. There is hardly a need to say that only this approach accords with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States, Finland and of all other peoples on earth.

We are convinced that improvement of international relations and the strengthening of trust in the world would substantially promote the implementation of the proposal on concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between states. This and our other proposals on confidence-building measures, including those in the military field, are on the table of the Stockholm conference.

The key to success in Stockholm is in combining large-scale political confidence-building steps with military-and-technical measures but of course not with those of them which pursue, plainly speaking, intelligence aims. If the NATO countries, too, took a constructive stand, then I am sure the work there would produce positive results. The Soviet Union firmly champions this.

Our common striving as of [as received] the countries which stood at the rise of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and which made their contribution to its successful holding is to promote a continuation and development of the European process. We know that thought is now being given in Helsinki on how to worthily mark the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the European conference. We are also for imparting to the date the significance corresponding to the historic importance of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Despite all attempts at distorting its meaning, it has proved and proves its vital power.

The strengthening of peace has always been and remains the compass of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. There is no doubt that in future as well the course towards strengthening friendship, the course which has been adopted and supported by the peoples of our countries, as well as goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Finland will actively serve the cause of improving the international situation, Nikolay Tikhonov emphasized in conclusion.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Sorsa Address

LD252032 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Continuity and stability as well as vigorous development are characteristic features of the present Finnish-Soviet relations. The two sides have put in a great deal of effort to achieve this, it was stated by the Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa at a luncheon held in his honor by the Soviet Government in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

In the present conditions in the world, Kalevi Sorsa went on, Finnish-Soviet interrelationships are a marvelous example of the fact that differences in social systems are by no means an obstacle to goodneighbourly friendship and large-scale cooperation, when it is carried out sincerely, on the basis of equality and with due account for the fundamental interests of both sides.

The multifaceted economic cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union is developing favourably. For several decades already the Soviet Union is our biggest trade partner, Kalevi Sorsa said. On its part, Finland holds one of the top places among countries with a market economy with which the Soviet Union maintains trade relations.

The agreement signed today on trade turnover and payments for the period from 1986 to 1990 is the latest evidence of the fruitfulness of Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation.

The international climate, Kalevi Sorsa said, is now characterised by tension and absence of trust. It is especially disconcerting that the arms race and its most dangerous variety, the nuclear arms race, continue unabated. This concerns Europe first of all. Already today this continent is saturated with arms and for this reason, naturally, all actions of the leading nuclear powers in respect of nuclear arms are matters of vital importance for Europe.

In Finland's opinion, security cannot be strengthened by means of new armaments. Only effective measures directed, in particular, at the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms can reverse this negative development. We hope that the nuclear powers will reach mutual understanding here. International efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arms must be continued.

The question of preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space is acquiring special importance. Outer space must be preserved as the common asset of mankind intended for peaceful uses. Finland also considers it important for international understanding to be reached on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

We consider it very important that by its initiatives the Soviet Union has drawn the international community's attention to these questions of crucial importance for the future of the whole world, Kalevi Sorsa noted.

In the present international situation there is reason to stress that from the viewpoint of Europe's security there exists despite everything a consensus on the importance of preserving the viability of the European process. The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which continues its work in Stockholm, is a substantial component part of the European process. Finland is working for the attainment of accords in Stockholm. Together with other neutral and non-aligned countries we have submitted proposals to that end, Kalevi Sorsa continued. We realise that the achievement of results requires work geared to the future and patience.

Our region, the European north, remains stable even in conditions of growing international tension. The good relations existing between Finland and the Soviet Union are a key factor for the consolidation of the stable situation in the north of Europe. Quite naturally we strive actively to facilitate the preservation of peaceful conditions in our region in any situation. Our proposal to set up a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and vigorous activities in support of it are directed at keeping the European north outside of the framework of nuclear strategy I want to stress again that we attach much importance to the Soviet Union's statement about its readiness to enhance the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

The remarkable state of Finnish-Soviet relations and the clear prospects for their future manifest themselves even more graphically in the present international situation. In the course of this visit we are doing important and valuable work for the good of our large-scale goodneighborly relations. We feel that we are carrying out this work in the same spirit of trust and friendship which is so characteristic of relations between our countries, Kalevi Sorsa said in conclusion.

FRG POSES 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO PEACE IN EUROPE

LD251629 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 25 Sep 84

["For Vigilance in Face of Revanchism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany have made and continue making their "contribution", and quite a tangible one, for that matter to the present-day aggravation of international tensions characterized by a growth of the danger of war. Before coming to power, the leading figures of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] were reassuring the public that they would build their relations with the East, including with the Soviet Union, on a "more solid basis." Yet in actual fact, this "solidity" has found its expression in the fact that American missiles are being deployed in the FRG unhindered, and there is again a danger of outbreak of a new world war from the German soil, from West Germany's territory.

The growth of militarism has turned the FRG into a serious threat to peace and security in Europe, into the main support of the Washington 'crusaders" in the continent. The West German Armed Forces are now Western Europe's biggest, ranking second in NATO after the USA. In central Europe, the Armed Forces of the FRG account for 50 percent of NATO's ground forces, for 30 per cent of fighter aircraft, 50 per cent of ground-based air defences, and on the Baltic Sea -- for 70 per cent of the naval force and 100 per cent of the naval aviation of NATO. The Bundeswehr has a strength of almost half a million, which in the event of mobilisation can be increased through the call-up of reservists to reach one million 200 thousand. The FRG ranks third after the USA and Britain as regards the volume of military spendings.

The FRG militarism has taken over many old Prussian traditions, which are so notorious among the European nations, especially East European ones. A source of special concern is the fact that the West European Union has lifted, in answer to the demand of the FRG Government, restrictions on the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles in the FRG. This creates a fresh threat to the security of the socialist countries and runs counter to the international agreements.

Military spendings are growing and the country's economy is being militarized simultaneously with an envigoration of the activities of the revanchist forces in the FRG: Thus the leading organization of the West German revanchists, the so-called "union of expellees" has a membership of 2.5 million and a powerful propaganda machinery including 360 newspapers with a total print of 1.5 million copies. The revanchists have their own "lobby" at the Bundestag -- more than 40 deputies elected by the tickets of the CDU/CSU conservative parties. This autumn alone, it is planned to hold in the FRG at least 150 mass revanchist rallies and meetings. Such assemblages are addressed by the head of the government, ministers, high-ranking statesmen, who call in question the borders existing in Europe, thus encroaching upon the treaties concluded by the FRG. As was stressed with good reason at the current meeting in Moscow of representatives of the public of the USSR and the FRG, revanchism has now been multiplied by the American nuclear missiles and the Bundeswehr's strike force. This is a very dangerous phenomenon.

High-ranking Bonn figures try to claim that there are no revanchist tendencies in the FRG, that Bonn strictly adheres to the international treaties and agreements concluded by West Germany. Yet it is known that one of the fundamental provisions of the Final Act of the all-European Helsinki conference, which was also signed by the FRG, proclaims the principle of inviolability of the European borders. How does this pivotal provision of the important international document tally with the fact that provocative statements are made in the FRG for everybody to hear that the "regions east of the Oder and Neisse belong to Germany", that the "German issue remains open", the calls to "restore great Germany within the borders of the year of 1937"?

There is no denying these facts which indicate that Washington and Bonn are out to turn Western, especially central Europe, into the main stronghold of military-political confrontation against socialism.

REVANCHISM SANCTIONED IN FRG, SUPPORTED BY U.S.

PM251415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Political observer Vladimir Katin commentary under the rubric "Looking at Events": "Revanchism in the FRG"]

[Text] Official Bonn has repeatedly denied in the past that it maintains any kind of links with or renders any kind of support to revanchist organizations in the FRG. However, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl disproved all this by a single gesture: his speech to the "league of expellees" in Braunschweig.

The very fact that this speech was made, in which not only sympathy but also approval of the revanchist forces was expressed, not only has no precedent but in my view marks a turning point in the current FRG leadership's domestic policy.

First, this is the first time since the signing of the "Eastern treaties" that the FRG chancellor has addressed the revanchist league. Second, by expressing support for the view that the "German question remains open," he virtually told them to "carry on!"

In short, political fraternization between the ruling coalition and the revanchists is taking place, and this is beginning to show. Who can guarantee that they will not get close enough to formulate some kind of joint platform? Matters are obviously developing in that direction.

The leader of the "league of expellees," Bundestag Deputy for the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] H. Czaja, recently openly called on people who share his views to work more concretely than hitherto toward the solution of the "German question." As is plain from H. Kohl's speech to the revanchists, this "work" has already been sanctioned from above. And the revanchist forces in the FRG are doing their utmost, both inside the Bundestag, from where utterances about the revision of the postwar borders can be heard, and in various organizations scattered all over the country.

And so, you see, according to some people in the FRG, the "German question" remains an "open question." Some people in the FRG, pandering to and encouraging the revanchists, believe that it must be solved in their own way, that is to say by revising the borders in Europe to their own advantage.

You will remember that to begin with, the FRG official authorities remained aloof from such sentiments, but only for appearances sake, to mislead people. Then they began to encourage them: they allowed revanchist meetings and rallies to be held, through the Bundestag they allocated millions of marks to the revanchists under the guise of all kind of aid to the "Landsmannschaften," they drew up a map of the country showing Germany's 1937 borders, and so forth. Now the FRG chancellor himself presides with the revanchists over their meetings and makes speeches advising them on how to proceed....

This is the state of affairs inside the FRG itself. But the authorities' support for the revanchists is substantially boosted by support from outside. Speaking in Doylestown (Pennsylvania) recently, U.S. President R. Reagan once again encroached on the legitimacy of the postwar political arrangement in Europe. The U.S. President has called into question both the decision of the Yalta conference at which the postwar political realities in Europe were defined, and the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where the immutability of the European borders was reaffirmed.

The revanchist tendencies, which are spreading in the FRG are meeting with full understanding across the ocean and are given vigorous support. Furthermore, the following "coincidence" is attracting attention: Since the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG, revanchist organizations have markedly stepped up their activities there. The FRG authorities, including those at the highest level, as we can see, are encouraging these activities and are, essentially, identifying themselves with them. At the same time, similar support is given to the revanchists by the United States, again at the highest level.

All this indicates that revanchism is changing from a purely West German phenomenon into a tendency with much wider implications. Revanchist sentiments and slogans are clearly to the liking of certain people in the West and primarily in the United States. There, judging by appearances, they would like to revise the results of World War II, and not without the FRG's participation, this time making use of nuclear weapons. This is, of course, a utopian scheme, but an extremely dangerous one which borders on suicide. This danger is increasing literally with every passing day. Take the latest event in the NATO camp -- the appointment of the West German General Hans-Joachim Mack as NATO deputy supreme commander for nuclear planning. An interesting and highly significant fact, in my view.

The nuclear ambitions of certain FRG circles are well known, they have long been dreaming of getting their hands on these weapons. And everything possible is done with this goal in mind. Following the U.S. deployment of its Pershing II missiles on the territory of West Germany, the latter has become the main U.S. nuclear base in West Europe, as regards both the concentration and the variety of these weapons. Virtually all types of nuclear means of waging war are represented: Aircraft carrying bombs and missiles, land-based first-strike missiles, shells filled with nuclear explosives and so forth.

So, being the main U.S. nuclear base on the continent, the FRG is also the main U.S. bridgehead for waging nuclear war against the socialist countries.

The United States makes no secret of the fact that, should nuclear war break out, the theater of operations must be confined to Europe and must not extend to its own territory.

Is that possible? Is it possible for the United States to dodge a retaliatory hit by Soviet missiles? It seems that the following approach was adopted in Washington: What would happen if nuclear war were launched from FRG territory? The retaliatory strike or strikes would then also be aimed against FRG territory, while the United States would not be involved. Washington began shipping U.S. nuclear weapons to the FRG in quantities exceeding all reasonable and even unreasonable limits as regards defense purposes, quantities quite obviously intended for attack, for aggression. And, because officially the FRG military do not have access to nuclear weapons, this access was granted them indirectly, through NATO.

Henceforth, FRG General H.-J. Mack will consult his boss, NATO Supreme Allied Commander B. Rogers, about what nuclear weapons are to be sited in West Europe and where and against what targets in the USSR and the other socialist countries they are to be trained. Henceforth, General Mack will have all the information about nuclear arms at his disposal and is, essentially, the person in charge of them.

In my view, the FRG's supersaturation with U.S. nuclear weapons and the appointment of a West German general to the post of officer in charge of these weapons are links in one and the same chain. The FRG now has more nuclear arms than anybody else in West Europe and an FRG general has been given actual access to them -- something that had to be demonstrated to those forces in Bonn that are obsessed with seeing their nuclear ambitions realized. This is the actual state of affairs, and I am not exaggerating in the least.

Let us retrace the course of West Germany's militarization. After the war many very severe limitations were imposed on Germany as regards the production of many types of conventional arms. By now they have all been lifted and the production of all types of nonnuclear weapons has been given a bright green light. The Americans themselves once gave solemn assurances that the FRG would never be admitted to NATO. Now it is militarily the bloc's most powerful member in West Europe.

This is how militarism has escalated in the FRG, and these are the stages of the country's transformation into a militarized state equipped according to the state of the art in military hardware. But certain forces in the country aspire to more, to getting their hands on nuclear weapons. They claim that this is for defense purposes, for the sake of prestige, to be on a par with the other nuclear powers in the West. But in actual fact it is to satisfy their revanchist appetites. And as we can see, U.S. support for these sentiments in the FRG is guaranteed. Hence the mass importation of nuclear weapons to the FRG, hence also the appointment of the FRG general as the chief NATO officer responsible for the use of nuclear weapons.

In our country we are not given to dramatizing the situation developing in the FRG and which, incidentally, bears no relation to the West German leaders' assurances that that the threat of war will never again emanate from German soil. At the same time, the USSR is drawing the necessary conclusions from all this. In any event we will not remain indifferent to the intensive military preparations in the FRG and to the desire of certain forces there to lay their hands on nuclear weapons. Moscow has said calmly and responsibly that June 1941 will never be repeated, that any aggressor will certainly get his retribution.

The actual situation today is as follows: There are more nuclear missiles in Europe, but security and trust have not increased. For this reason Bonn should reassess its values and come to understand that lasting peace and reliable security on our continent cannot be built on piles of nuclear weapons. Europe must be rid of them -- that is our common duty. There is no alternative.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN BUILDING COOPERATION -- Ludwig Schubert, the leader of the Austrian delegation at the session of the Soviet-Austrian Working Group for Building Industry and Building Materials, in Moscow states that all the necessary prerequisites for the further development of cooperation exist. He termed a particularly promising area the cooperation in the building and remodeling of administrative industry buildings, residential houses, and in environmental protection. A consortium of Austrian companies, "Avstroy," was formed to promote cooperation with Soviet building firms. A symposium organized in Moscow by the "Veitscher Magnesit Works" company provided the basis for an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the building of furnaces for cement plants. "Interplastik" has stated its readiness to participate in work on sealing an experimental section of the water management tunnel in Kislovodsk in the northern Caucasus as well as in the building of side channels and water sealing installations. [Summary] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Sep 84 p 8 AU]

LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO RECEIVES FINLAND'S SORSA

LD261253 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, genral secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

Kalevi Sorsa arrived in the USSR yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

SHAMIR'S STATEMENT ON LEBANON PULLOUT QUESTIONED

LD250931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] A cable from ASSOCIATED PRESS in New York says -- and I quote -- Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir has stated that he is going to appeal to the United States for help in arranging a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Southern Lebanon. I cannot judge when Shamir will make his appeal to Washington, but the United States has already decided to demonstrate its military might off the shores of Lebanon.

According to foreign agency reports, a group of ships from the U.S. Sixth Fleet is heading for the eastern Mediterranean. It includes the strike aircraft carrier America and the helicopter carrier Shreveport. In addition to helicopters, the latter is carrying 1,800 U.S. Marines. They are part of the 22d Amphibious Unit which has already taken part in armed interference in Lebanon.

I must draw your attention to one circumstance. The appearance of U.S. ships off Lebanese shores coincides with the visit to Beirut by Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

So, it looks as though Washington and Tel Aviv intend by any available means to hinder the process of normalization that has begun to show in Lebanon. That is closely linked with the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the south of that country. Therefore Shamir's statement in New York can in no way be taken as the truth.

LIBYAN SHIPS ON TRAINING CRUISE VISIT ODESSA

PM251225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Libyan Seamen Are Guests of Odessa"]

[Text] Odessa, 24 Sep -- Under an agreement, a detachment of warships of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on a training cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Sea with naval college cadets on board, arrived in Odessa today. The state flags of the USSR and Libya were hoisted on the harbor quays where the Libyan ships docked.

Captain Salim Muftah al-Zuri, the voyage commander, visited K. Krasnikov, first deputy chairman of the Odessa Gorispolkom, and Rear Admiral V. Korneychuk, assistant to the commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, who came to the meeting. Soviet officials made return visits.

The Libyan warships' stay in Odessa will continue through 27 September.

IVANOV SEES WEST EXPLOITING IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM251155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Ivanov article: "Who benefits From a Continuation of the Iraq-Iran Conflict"]

[Text] The bloody armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which began in the fall of 1980, continues to be a dangerous center of international tension. The hostilities between these two neighboring developing states with similar histories have assumed a protracted nature: The war has now entered its 5th year.

Despite all the complexity of the Iran-Iraq conflict, most observers agree that there are no insuperable obstacles blocking its cessation and that it can and must be resolved by political means. In order to understand why this conflict, in a region important for many states, has not died away after such a long time, it is enough to ask one question: Who needs this war? Neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian peoples, of course.

The conflict, which has already become a "war of attrition," is especially having an extremely deleterious effect on the two countries' economic and financial situation. Whole economic regions have been destroyed as a result of the hostilities and considerable damage done to oil fields and petroleum refining installations. This has entailed a sharp reduction in petroleum output and production of petroleum products, the main source of national income in Iran and Iraq. However paradoxical it may appear, the participants in the conflict, which until very recently had very large petroleum refining enterprises at their disposal, are now forced to import certain types of petroleum products or refine their petroleum in other countries. The direct economic damage to the warring sides amounts to many tens of billions of dollars.

The main thing, however, is the enormous and irreplaceable human losses. The hostilities have brought large losses of life. According to foreign press figures, around 200,000 people have died and 600,000 Iranians and Iraqis been wounded in the fighting. Both countries have hundreds of thousands of refugees who have been forced to leave their homes and move to other regions. It is hardly worth mentioning that the plans for the long-term dynamic development of these states, plans which until very recently were a reality, have now been canceled.

Has the war provided the warring sides with anything on the international plane, given that the conflict is not an isolated phenomenon, but a center of war fraught with many harmful consequences for the countries of the region and international stability as a whole? The answer to this question can only be in the negative. Possessing considerable economic potential and political weight in the Near and Middle East and assuming anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stances in international affairs, Iran and Iraq could exert appreciable influence on the development of the regional situation in their own national interests, as well as in the interests of the cause of world peace. However, the peoples of these countries are now in the grip of war and are forced to mobilize all their resources in an attempt to bleed the other dry. Thus, one of the features of the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, a conflict that 4 years' experience of war has shown cannot be resolved militarily, is its senselessness from the political standpoint and the standpoint of their fundamental national interests.

At the same time, it is obvious that the Iran-Iraq war benefits only the imperialist and reactionary forces. We already have sufficient evidence that these forces programmed the Iraq-Iran war as part of their political and economic plans, provoked it, and, not surprisingly, are now stoking up the war more than ever.

The prospects of crisis-free development in the Near and Middle East, which would allow states there to build relations amongst themselves on the basis of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutually beneficial cooperation, does not suit Washington. The entire postwar American policy in this region is a continuous chain of unceasing attempts to establish its military and political presence in the strategically important zone near the USSR's borders and simultaneously put a neocolonialist yoke on the liberated peoples.

The destabilization of the situation in the Near and Middle East and the fueling of military and political hysteria in the Persian Gulf region are an integral part of the American Administration's present global strategy. Washington's ultimate aim is to regain the important positions that the United States lost after the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, including control of the petroleum resources of the petroleum producing countries. In this regard, the Iran-Iraq conflict, in the Pentagon strategists' opinion, affords the United States considerable opportunity. While disuniting the peoples of the Near East and distracting Iraq, Iran and other countries from the important pressing tasks of struggling against continued Israeli aggression, unceasing Washington inteference in the affairs of Lebanon and other Arab states, and U.S. overtures regarding the countries of the Persian Gulf, the United States and its NATO allies are using the Iraq-Iran military conflict as a pretext to build up their armed forces throughout this extensive area. Contrary to all norms of international law, the United States has declared the Persian Gulf to be its zone of vital interest. Under a screen of statements claiming that a threat to Western oil supplies is posed in this region, Washington has included the states there in the sphere of the so-called "Central Command" and has accelerated the formation of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

It is highly significant that every action aimed at deepening the Iran-Iraq military conflict results, as a rule, in an escalation of interference by the United States and other imperialist powers. Thus, in response to Iran's threat to bloc the Persian Gulf by sinking 1 or 2 large tankers in the Straits of Hormuz, Washington dispatched the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and 2,000 Marines to the Persian Gulf as reinforcements last March. In the spring of 1984, the Pentagon drew up plans for direct military intervention in the Persian Gulf based on the "Grenada scenario."

The aim of all these U.S. maneuvers is to establish its military and political control over the whole Gulf region. It is typical that while Washington either declines to express its attitude to the conflict or else does so hypocritically, Israel, its closest ally in the region, does not consider it necessary to hide its satisfaction and bluntly states its interest in prolonging the Iran-Iraq war.

It should be noted that the transfer of money and resources into the safes of the multinationals, albeit an attendant consequence of this development of events, is no less adverse than the imperialist policy itself. By maintaining military and political tension over the Iran-Iraq conflict, the West is embroiling the Arab countries increasingly deeply in a costly arms race and is draining their productive forces. The conflict has long been a moneymaker for the arms-supplying monopolies.

Neither Iran nor Iraq benefits from the mutual destruction, bloodshed, and undermining of each other's economic potential. The imperialistic circles alone benefit, circles to which the interests of the region's peoples are alien and which are seeking to establish control over Near and Middle East oil in the hope of turning the region into a bridgehead in the struggle against the peoples' liberation movement and all peace-loving forces.

Many international organizations and prominent statesmen have offered to mediate and have proposed peace initiatives in an attempt to stop the fratricidal war. These include the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the mission by the UN General secretary's representative, O. Palme. Algeria and a number of other states have also made attempts to resolve the conflict.

Proceeding from the fundamental principles of their foreign policy, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have appealed to both sides to take mesaures to end this senseless war.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has firmly and consistently advocated establishing a durable peace in the region and creating conditions for the independent and equitable development of all the states and peoples. Replying to questions from PRAVDA, K.U. Chernenko recently stressed that: "We are deeply convinced that conflict situations can and must be settled solely by peaceful means with full consideration taken of the interests of those directly affected and guided by the broad aims of strengthening international security." These words are wholly applicable to the situation surrounding the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The two states are paying a heavy price for this conflict. It is not easy to cast off the weight of accumulated distrust, distrust aggravated not only by the sorrow and suffering of people, but also often by propagandist rhetoric. The results of 4 years of war are not comforting. However, everyone who believes in the common sense and reason of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and in the political realism of their leaders knows that the war cannot go on forever and a way out of the impasse can and must be found.

KALYAGIN COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD242107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] We have again received a report that Iran is preparing for an offensive on the central section of the front. This time it has come from Rajavi, a leader of the Mujahidin in exile in Paris. A possible final offensive by Iranian troops has been spoken of more than once. Tehran has concentrated an army of half a million on the front line. However, the Iranian command itself is evidently uncertain of success in the operation. According to figures from military observers, Iraq currently has the upper hand in tanks and aircraft, while Iran preserves its advantage in artillery.

The fresh report of a possible offensive has coincided with the 4th anniversary of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. About 200,000 people have already died in the flames of this war, and 600,000 Iranians and Iraqis have been injured. Immense damage has been inflicted on the economies of the two sides, primarily on the oil-refining industry. At the same time, neither side has gained any advantage or profit from this war. Its complete senselessness is becoming more and more obvious. It is evident that the conflict cannot be resolved by military means. It is also understandable that the war plays into the hands of imperialist forces and their accomplices. Israel is profiting, since the conflict has knocked both Iraq and Iran out of the united front of struggle against Israeli expansion. The United States is also making use of the continuing war as a pretext to step up its warlike preparations in the Persian Gulf zone. At the same time, all the true friends of Iran and Iraq stress that the conflict between those two countries can and should be resolved by political means.

ANGOLAN PROSECUTOR GENERAL VISITS SOVIET UNION

WA241505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 4

[TASS article: "Successful Development of Relations"]

[Text] On 14 August, A.U. Salimov, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, received a delegation from the prosecutor's office of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), headed by PRA Prosecutor General Anteru de Abreu.

A friendly discussion took place, in the course of which the successful development of Soviet-Angolan relations was noted as well as the contribution which contacts between jurists of both countries made in strengthening these relations.

S.A. Shishkov, USSR deputy procurator general, took part in the conversation.

MALI ENVOY NOTES USSR-MALI TIES ON NATIONAL DAY

LD222107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Mali Charge d'affaires Moulaye Aly Kalil]

[Excerpts] The people of Mali mark their national independence day today. Moulaye Aly Kalil Mali charge d'affaires in the USSR, takes part in our program.

[Begin Moulaye Aly Kalil recording in French, with superimposed translation] Dear Soviet friends: The interstate relations between the USSR and Mali are long-standing and based on important documents of principle that reflect our true solidarity. These relations are constantly being strengthening and effectively implemented in the sphere of politics, the economy, as well as in the sphere of public and cultural life. There are very many examples of the friendly assistance of the Soviet Union to the Republic of Mali; I will mention only the Kalana goldmine which will soon be in operation. I would also like to note the invaluable assistance the Soviet Government has given in the sphere of preparing our national cadres and to stress the importance of exchanges between our countries in the sphere of culture and the arts. The friendly relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the Mali Democratic Union Party are constantly growing and developing. [end recording]

NICARAGUA SENDS PROTEST TO U.S. ON RAID

LD251422 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Managua September 25 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has placed responsibility on the United States for a fresh crime of the Somocistas. On September 23, says the note from the Republic's Foreign Ministry, addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, an armed group of CIA's mercenaries attacked in San Esteban Mountains a truck which was on its way to Pantasma Zone with relatives of the fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army. The Somocista cut throats shot and killed in cold blood eight and injured 19 persons.

This fresh crime, the document said, is a consequence of the interventionist anti-Nicaraguan policy of the U.S. Administration, Washington's support of those whom President Reagan cynically describes as "freedom fighters". Being unable to counter the Nicaraguan people, the American mercenaries backed and financed by the White House, kill women, old people and children.

The Government of Nicaragua accuses the United States of unleashing an undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people. Thousands of innocent Nicaraguans, including women and children, have fallen victim of inhuman actions of the so-called "defenders of freedom" who are armed, financed and trained by the CIA in violation of basic international norms.

The Nicaraguan Government is expressing a protest over the fresh crime of the Somocista counter-revolutionaries who are backed by the U.S. Administration. It again demands that Washington end its policy of terror against the Nicaraguan people, stresses the note of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The Reagan administration bears all responsibility for the crime in Pantasma, says the statement issued here by the Latin American anti-imperialist tribunal. The aim of that action, the document says, is to instigate in Nicaragua a situation of chaos on the eve of the general elections, create conditions for direct military aggression in Nicaragua.

Despite the terror unleashed by the American mercenaries and the casualties suffered by the people, the heroic Sandino people will defend its national sovereignty and uphold the right to self-determination gained by it, says the statement issued by the anti-imperialist tribunal.

CHILEAN CP VIEWS PINOCHET-MILITARY RELATIONS

PY211338 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[By Jose Miguel Varas]

[Text] The speech that Pinochet delivered yesterday to mark the Armed Forces' Day of Glory has once again shown that the Communists are right. The dictator once again openly expressed his stubborn decision to maintain his regime, which is repudiated by the immense majority of Chileans.

His proposal to create a united front with those who still support him, on the basis of the anticommunist ideology, the acceptance of his constitution, and subservience to the dictatorship, is not likely to elicit much response. Political disagreements among progovernment civilian groups are becoming increasingly deeper. Those groups are proposing, with growing insistence, that the schedule established in the Constitution be changed, that a congress be installed, and that some formal steps, at least resembling a transition toward democracy, be taken.

In a long document recently released in Santiago, the Communist Party stated that it would be desirable to begin a dialogue with the armed forces, because they may spare the people much suffering. At the same time, the party stressed that the dialogue will be possible only if the Armed Forces cut loose from Pinochet.

Answering a questionnaire issued by Chilean and foreign media, a group of the Communist Party leaders state that the only person against the armed forces holding a dialogue with the democratic forces, including the Communists, is Pinochet, who, together with those in the same group such as Guillard and Gordon among the military, and Jarpa, Rodriquez, Fernandez, and Guzman among the civilians, has so far prevented such a dialogue.

At the same time the Communists are convinced that the liberation of the armed forces from Pinochet's reins will be the first result of the all-out struggle against the dictatorship, because, they believe, only this way will the military be able to express the patriotic feelings, which, we are sure, many of them harbor.

The Communists believe that the most important objective of the proposed dialogue between the armed forces and the democratic political forces is the urgent reestablishment of a democratic regime that will guarantee the strict respect for human rights, and a government elected by the majority. Another objective will be to rescue the country from the serious crisis, which the dictatorship led the country into, and to restore the national character of the Armed Forces. The latter objective will only be achieved through a new military doctrine and the democratization of the military institutions.

In answering concrete questions, the Communist Party leaders consider various alternatives for the proposed dialogue. They note that the defeat of Pinochet and his policy cannot be considered as a defeat of the armed forces as a whole. This policy is the policy of the fascist military men, as well as that of the civilian fascists, that is, the representatives of big finance, the financial groups that belong to transnational capital. The Communist Party points out that the latter are the real bosses; they are Pinochet's bosses; they are the civilian generals of the coup who are more to blame than the military who supported them.

The document points out that the truth is that the military institutions are heading for an overwhelming political defeat, if they continue to accept playing the role of watchdogs for an unjust regime with unacceptable privileges.

The answer of the communist leaders to the press questionnaire on the armed forces discusses many other aspects of the current Chilean military situation. It is an important political document of great projection in the current national debate.

MORE ON CHERNENKO AT WRITERS UNION MEETING

Officials Identified

LD251545 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT, as the first item on the Vremya newscast, carries a 5-minute video report on the Writers Union meeting in Moscow today. The report opens with Chernenko entering the hall unaided, accompanied by Writers Union First Secretary Markov and an unidentified aide. The other participants follow behind, after an interval of a few seconds. As the leaders position themselves at their seats, Chernenko is seen coughing before the camera cuts away.

After the leaders take their seats they are shown as follows: front row, from left to right, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Chernenko; second row, from left to right, Zimyanin, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Grishin, Aliyev; third row, Kapitonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, Ponomarev.

As Markov begins his speech, the camera rests on Chernenko for several seconds at a time. When Markov pays tribute to Chernenko all rise and applaud. The next shot shows Chernenko already standing and nodding in acknowlegment of the applause. The announcer summarizes the major portion of Markov's speech as the camera provides shots of the audience.

Next, the camera shows writer Yuriy Bondarevo at the microphone. The announcer says that he proposes the election of an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Presidium headed [vo glave] by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. All rise and applaud. Chernenko is not shown standing this time.

The announcer in the studio then summarizes the speech made at the meeting by Chernenko. Chernenko is not seen addressing the meeting.

Video of Chernenko Address

LD251950 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 25 September, in the Vremya newscast, carries as the second item a 23-minute video report on Chernenko's address to the Writers Union meeting in Moscow.

The report begins with First Secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union Georgiy Markov introducing Chernenko.

On being introduced, Chernenko is seen rising to this feet and gathering his papers. The camera cuts to show the audience applauding. A long-distance shot shows Chernenko descending the steps to the podium. He walks slowly but unaided. Camera cuts to audience again and then Chernenko is seen in medium shot standing at the podium. He raises his right hand to acknowledge the applause. The audience is shown sitting down and then Chernenko is shown in closeup. He dons his spectacles and begins speaking. His hands and his papers are concealed by the podium. His arms are spread wide and appear to be resting on a desk, but he moves his papers with each hand on various occasions and does not seem to be using his arms for any great support. Chernenko is shown in closeup only in the first minutes of his speech. After this, only long and medium shots are used, interspersed with shots of the audience. Chernenko does not raise his eyes throughout the speech, but concentrates on reading his text.

When Chernenko announces the award to the Writers Union, the audience stands up and applauds. Chernenko also claps his hands gently. Officials carry the union's banner to within a meter of the podium, on Chernenko's left; Chernenko finishes his speech and looks up.

He turns towards the lady functionary carrying the award in on his right. The camera cuts to the audience and then back in a medium shot to show Chernenko standing by the banner. He proceeds to attach the order to the banner, using both hands dexterously. Chernenko is then seen back at the podium, applauding gently in response to clapping from the audience. Shots of the audience and hall end the news item.

Concerning Chernenko's appearance during the speech, at the beginning of his speech, he appears to be having considerable difficulty with his breathing and has to break off frequently after just a few words. However, apart from this, his articulation seems better than on recent occasions, and his breathing improves as the speech continues.

Chernenko does not appear to look up during his speech; he keeps his eyes fixed on his text. He seems pleased with himself when he reaches the end of the speech. His delivery is fairly flat but contains sufficient intonation to show that he is able to emphasize the more important parts.

Markov Address

LD251502 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The founding of the Writers' Union of the U.S.S.R. in 1934 is evidence of the high skill of the Communist Party in rallying members of the creative intelligentsia round itself, said Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the Board of the Writers' Union of the U.S.S.R. He spoke in the Kremlin today at the jubilee plenary meeting to mark the 50th anniversary of the first congress of the U.S.S.R. Writers' Union.

Georgiy Markov expressed gratitude to the party and the government for the Order of Friendship of Peoples presented to the Writers' Union. He underlined that a high appraisal of the successes of Soviet literature is a source of inspiration and a wellspring of new energy to every cultural worker.

Writers have received from the Soviet Government both the right to free creative endeavor for the benefit of the people and wide possibilities to communicate their word to the broadest circles.

The most precise criterion of the successes of literature, Georgiy Markov went on to say, is the real extent of influence exerted by them on the moulding of the ideological and moral frame of mind of the people. In this sense, Soviet literature is indeed unmatched. It embodies the spiritual wealth of the new, socialist civilization.

The hero of Soviet literature is a socially active personality, patriot, internationalist whose biography is inseparably linked with the history of the country, its economic and social transformations.

The friendship of Soviet peoples, a very important gain of socialism, Georgiy Markov went on, has become one of the main subjects in the creative work of men of letters from all union republics. This subject is represented with special strength in the works devoted to the heroic struggle of Soviet people against fascism during the Second World War.

Georgiy Markov made note of the diversity of subjects treated in prose, poetry and drama, the richness of national literatures, differing in artistic means and creative approaches but unanimous in their ideological essence. He listed the keen interest of writers in such genres as social and psychological novel, historical novella, plays devoted to the life of youth, moral and ethical problems among the biggest successes of Soviet literature.

Georgiy Markov spoke of the contacts the Writers' Union maintains with men of letters in one hundred countries. Loyal to their internationalist duty, writers are striving to make their contribution to the development of friendship and fraternity of the peoples of socialist countries, to promote cooperation between states with different social systems. The Writers' Union, Georgiy Markov said in conclusion, regards cultural exchanges as a vehicle for coming to know one another better, for enriching people spiritually, and as a road toward stronger peace and better understanding among peoples.

Comparison of Chernenko Speech

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0910 GMT carries a 36-minute announcer-read "text" of the speech by Chernenko at the Writers Union meeting in Moscow on 25 September. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph four, line five reads...searching and active and energetic builder of socialism ...(adding "and energetic")

Page R 4, paragraph four, penultimate line reads...of developed socialism, of which our country is at the beginning. [new paragraph] Analysis of letters...(rewording)

Page R 4, paragraph eight, line two, reads...art. Using their media, they are called... (rewording)

Page R 5, paragraph two, line eight reads...to take a closer and harder look at himself ...(rewording)

Paragraph five, line three reads...do not have dunces [mitrofanushki] as ridiculed by the classical writer. Regrettably we still...(rewording)

Page R 6, paragraph three, line two reads...of our advancement. And at the moment it is becoming very disquieting. I talked on...(rewording)

Paragraph seven, line five reads...sounds with such unprecedented alarm and insistance... (rewording)

Page R 8, paragraph five, line two reads...are called upon consistently to assert the...(adding "consistently")

ACADEMICIAN ON IMPROVING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM

PM180950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by F. Konstantinov, president of the USSR Philosophical Society and academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Following the Course of Improving Developed Socialism": "On the Way to a Classless Society"]

[Text] The Soviet people are proceeding confidently on the way to a classless society under the Communist Party's leadership. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the experience of recent decades makes it possible to assume that the formation of society's classless structure will take place, by and large, within the historical framework of mature socialism. Naturally, new tasks arise in this connection in the sphere of social policy, and these are defined and resolved at the contemporary stage in accordance with the requirements of improving developed socialism.

The essence of the current and long-term tasks of the party and the Soviet people is determined by the fact that we are at the beginning of a historically long period, the stage of developed socialism. It is from precisely these positions that the new edition of the CPSU Program is now being drawn up. The chief thing, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, is to proceed from a clear understanding of the degree of maturity which we have reached in the new society, from the realities which have taken shape, and from what has been proved by social practice. All this will make it possible to overcome once and for all the lightweight notion that existed at a certain time period about the ways and timing of the transition to the highest phase of communism.

On the way to the communist ideal the Soviet people still have to realize the socialist ideal in full. This cherished goal draws nearer the more successfully we advance toward a classless society. The organic integrity of the social system is one of the most important qualitative characteristics of this dynamic development. The formation of a classless socialist society will be an important stage on the way to full social homogeneity and to the attainment of social equality.

Analyzing the phenomena of the epoch of imperialism, V.I. Lenin once pointed out: "Capitalism has deliberately separated sections of the population. This separation must disappear finally and irrevocably, and all of society must be turned into a unified cooperative of working people," ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 37 p 346).

The social structure of the Soviet socialist society has developed and is developing in precisely this direction. Our achievements in this sphere are well known. Thus, the USSR Constitution adopted in 1977 legislatively enshrined a real fact of socialist reality -- the transition of all groups of the population to the ideological and political positions of the working class and the formation of the unbreakable alliance of workers, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia as the social basis of the Soviet state of the whole people. All the country's working people and all its nations and ethnic groups have sociopolitically and ideologically united, and today the Soviet people appear before the whole world as a new historic community of people.

At the stage of mature socialism the leading trend in the development of the structure of Soviet society is the trend toward the further and increasingly tangible rapprochement of all classes and social groups. At this stage the material and spiritual preconditions mature for the total liquidation, in the long term, of class differences among people associated with the existence of two forms of socialist ownership -- state ownership by the whole people and kolkhoz-cooperative ownership.

The restructuring of social relations on the basis of the principles of socialist collectivism is being completed under conditions of mature socialism, which is leading to the further strengthening of society's social unity. Socialist collectivism means that relations are established between the individual and society whereby society regards the fullest possible satisfaction of the individual's growing material and spiritual needs as of the highest value, while the individual, in turn, is objectively interested in satisfying the needs and interests of society to the greatest extent by his labor. All this imparts a new quality to the driving forces of social development.

The dynamics of the development of our socialist social relations and their present level and prospects are characterized by the profound changes which have occurred in the social structure of Soviet society. The working class now makes up two-thirds of the country's employed population (in 1936 it was just one-third).

Whereas in 1940 there were 23.9 million workers, and in 1965 56.4 million, in 1983 there were 81 million. The general educational training of workers is improving dynamically, and almost 81 percent of the workers are now people with higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education. Let us note that only 25 years ago this indicator stood at 40 percent. The stratum of skilled workers is growing at a high rate, and the number of production workers of the new type, who harmoniously combine physical and mental labor, is increasing.

The working class is by its very nature a creating class. Its leading position under socialism is accounted for, above all, by the place and role allocated to it in the production system. The social activeness and political maturity of workers and their participation in state management are constantly increasing.

The influence of the working class is steadily increasing as developed socialism improves. Its participation in the molding of substantial elements of social relations is also becoming more active. It is precisely the social creativity of workers that has recently given rise to team labor organization. Evaluating this phenomenon highly, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the "Serp i Molot" Plant: "An effective way to enhance labor productivity, and a way peculiar to our system, has been elaborated. The correct method of combining the personal interests of the working person, the collective, and society has been found. And this is one of the fundamental questions of socialist building in the economic, sociopolitical, and educational respects."

In alliance with the working class, and given its leading role, there have been qualitative changes in the level, content, and direction of the labor and sociopolitical activity of the kolkhoz peasantry. This class is today characterized by its collective labor and collectivist mentality, high ideological conviction, and devotion to the cause of socialism and communism. The industrialization of agriculture is taking place on the basis of the consistent rapprochement between the two forms of socialist ownership, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production is deepening on the basis of interfarm collaboration and industrial integration, and management methods are improving. The kolkhoz member's labor is drawing increasingly close to the worker's labor and becoming a variety of industrial labor. At the same time, living conditions are drawing closer together on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and the task of raising these conditions to the level of city living conditions is being given.

The ranks of the intelligentsia have swelled considerably from among the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. The intelligentsia is the fastest growing detachment of Soviet working people. Some 31 million specialists with diplomas work in the country's national economy. Every fourth scientist in the world is a USSR citizen. In terms of its social position and ideological-moral principles, the Soviet intelligentsia fully shares the positions of the working class and its aims and ideals. It is a noteworthy fact that under conditions where mental labor in the sphere of science and technology is increasingly becoming directly productive, the Soviet intelligentsia is playing an ever increasing role in the unified nationwide labor collective. This is a direct consequence of the party's policy of accelerating scientific and technical progress. If socialist social relations give it scope, then its results in turn stimulate further social development, which becomes dynamic as the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are combined with the advantages of socialism.

The strengthening of the social unity of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, their rapprochement, the surmounting of the substantial differences between the city and the countryside and between mental and physical labor -- all this taken together constitutes the process of the formation of a classless society.

Of course, this is a multifaceted process. Rapprochement among classes and social groups is taking place in terms of their attitude to the means of production, as expressed in the consistent reduction in the differences between the two forms of socialist ownership. Rapprochement is also taking place in terms of the nature of labor and its cultural and technical level, as well as in terms of the size and forms of pay and the distribution of social consumption funds. Soviet people are being drawn closer together by our unified socialist way of life and the commonality of world outlook and of moral and cultural values.

The trend toward overcoming interclass differences and the social integration processes are finding more and more new manifestations. At the same time internal class differences, professional differentation, and labor specialization are making themselves felt. Professional, qualificational, and individual differences in the labor of workers, koklhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia under conditions of the rapid development of science and technology are a reality of life. The processes of social integration and differentiation are dialectically interconnected, which predetermines a comprehensive approach to resolving them.

Rapprochement among the classes and social groups of Soviet society is an objective but in no way spontaneous process. Our Leninist party's social policy and its program aims and principles are of determing significance. The new edition of the CPSU Program, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, should speak of the classless socialist society, which is one of the most important milestones in the development of the new socioeconomic formation. It should also emphasize that the modern working class was and still is the leading force in the formation of the classless structure of society.

At the same time, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out that in the elaboration of the CPSU's Program aims and of socialism's highest ideals and values "both jumping the gun and the underestimation of the great achievements in effacing interclass differences, which prompt the party to increasingly conentrate its social policy on surmounting differences that go beyond individual classes and on resolving problems that require the most careful consideration of the special features and interests of each group of our society, are equally inadmissible."

Today we also speak of regional and territorial differences of a social nature. Here, attention is concentrated both on the traditional aspects of relations between the city and the countryside and on trends toward urbanization and people's settlement in new places and on the new settlement [poselencheskiy] structure.

The task of overcoming regional differences is one of the serious problems of not only the socioclass, but also the international cohesion of Soviet society. Both localist and departmental approaches are particularly intolerable here. The equalization of the social structure of the population in each of the soviet socialist republics, the increase in them of the number of workers of the indigenous nationality, and the growth of skilled cadres are necessary conditions for rapprochement among classes and groups and for the equalization of working people's living standards on a national scale.

Proletarian socialist internationalism is the cornerstone of the Soviet poeple's unity. The current internationalization of all social life, the improvement of inter-nationality relations, and the party's scientifically substantiated nationalities policy are accelerating the formation of a classless socialist society.

The socialist society is a society of working people. In the labor process a person displays his best abilities, tempers his will, develops his creative forces, and improves physically.

An honest, conscious attitude to labor, firm discipline, and high activeness at every place are the first principles of the socialist way of life.

In our society's socioeconomic development ever greater significance is attached to questions of improving labor organization and working conditions, to all possible labor mechanization and automation, and to reducing the use of manual, heavy physical, unskilled, and monotonous labor. All this brings us nearer to resolving one of the chief tasks of communist building -- turning labor into the first vital requirement of every person.

The political line of the 26th CPSU Congress, concretized by subsequent Central Committee plenums, orients the Soviet people toward harmonious, strenous work in all directions of socialist building.

In elaborating a unified strategy of social development, the party proceeds from the premise that the formation of a classless socialist society will undoubtedly entail substantial changes in all superstructures, and it is also proposed to discuss this in the new edition of the CPSU Program. This primarily applies to problems of the further development of socialist democracy and statehood and of all forms of the people's socialist self-government -- the most important components of the political system of Soviet society.

The CPSU is the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and of all state and public organizations. With the building of mature socialism a new stage has begun in the development of the party itself. While remaining essentially the party of the working class, it has become the vanguard of the entire people. The best representatives of workers, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia are in its ranks. It enjoys the boundless trust of the working people. Its role in Soviet society is being steadily enhanced. The increase in the CPSU's leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a unified. integral, law-governed process.

The CPSU is guided in all its activity by Marxist-Leninist theory, which provides a very profound understanding of the social processes of modern times, and relies on knowledge of the laws of society's onward development. It implements a wise, farsighted policy, delves deeply into the essence of social processes, and foresees the course of future events.

In elaborating the general prospect of the development of society, the party proceeds from the premise that the formation of its classless structure requries the ideological and moral elevation of people and the resolute improvement of ideological work among the masses. Today the question is put like this: It is impossible to cope with the tasks of improving developed socialism without great work on people's spiritual development and their socialist education. The purport of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions is to set in motion all the creative forces contained in the awareness and the ideological conviction of the masses. This will ensure the successful resolution of creative tasks and, at the same time, make it possible to consolidate our society still more on a unified ideological basis.

The general educational and vocational school reform is to play an important role in molding the new person, a harmoniously developed individual. For Soviet society to make confident progress, new generations of people must rise to an increasingly high level of education, general culture, professional qualification, and civic activeness. Drawing schools and production closer together and filling the entire educational process with world-outlook content, the reform creates the necessary conditions for further strengthening the social homogeneity of society.

The Soviet Army is a school of patriotic maturation and a school of genuine, not verbal but actual, socialist internationalism. Representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of all our country's nations and nationalities serve in its ranks. The USSR Armed Forces play an important role in shaping the collectivist mentality of young people, regardless of their class and national allegiance; this naturally promotes the further improvement of socialist social relations and the strengthening of the unity of Soviet society.

In his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the services of the present generation of Soviet people to history "will be measured, above all, by how successfully we cope with the tasks of improving socialism, built by us. Or, in other words, by how far we have made progress toward bringing it fully into line with the socialist ideal, in order to eliminate from our life everything that runs counter to the idea of social justice -- the central idea of our world outlook."

The lofty, exacting ideas about socialism scientifically substantiated by Marx, Engels, and Lenin inspire the Soviet people to selfless labor and wholehearted service to the motherland. Resolving the tasks of improving developed socialism, our people under the party's leadership are confidently traveling the path of communist creation and peace toward a classless society.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON FOREIGN REACTION TO BITOV

PM261107 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 26 September carries on page 9 under the heading "Failure of a Provocation" a 3,000-word roundup of international reaction to Oleg Bitov's 18 September press conference. The unattributed introductory passage reads:

"Today we are publishing cables received by the editorial office from our own correspondents and colleagues from TASS, NOVOSTI, and the magazine NOVOYE VREMYA concerning the reactions of the foreign bourgeois press to Oleg Bitov's press conference in Moscow on 18 September. Of course, it would be naive to expect an objective approach to what happened. Indeed, how can there be any question of human rights or of the fulfillment of the Helsinki conference decisions, when a Soviet journalist covering the International Film Festival in Venice is brazenly kidnapped, taken in a semiconscious state from Italy to Britain, and subjected to intensive treatment with psychotropic drugs in order to force him to cooperate with the special services?

"And now that Oleg Bitov, having returned to the motherland, has not only named those who 'worked on" him, but has actually given precise addresses of the apartments where the vile provocation took place, some people would like to bury the crux of the matter beneath details of secondary importance and 'nuclear' elements. We would like to ask those who command Colonel Hartland, Lieutenant Colonel James Westoll, and British secret service officers Michael Wilmont and Peter Haylor, Captain Charles Macnott, and others named by O. Bitov:

"'Gentlemen, why are you silent? You have been asked specific questions. Why do you not answer them? That is not very gentlemanly...'

"Of course, we are not naive and we do not expect the British secret service to come out in the open and admit the crimes it committed. A year ago it was actively playing the 'Bitov card,' but now it is pretending nothing has happened.

"But something did happen, gentlemen! And so the situation changed abruptly for the Western bourgeois mass media: They were forced to go on the defensive. The former arrogance and self-satisfaction is gone. Authentic facts were cited at the Moscow press conference, and facts have to be reckoned with!"

The text of a London dispatch from NOVOSTI and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA own correspondent Sergey Volovets entitled "Among the Ruins of an Edifice of Lies" reads as follows:

"The headquarters of the secret services in London appeared to be in disarray after Oleg Bitov's press conference. The British reaction had as many layers as an onion, and now people are trying with all their might to conceal the crux of the provocation against the Soviet journalist behind dozens of technical details, various minor points, and emotions which have nothing to do with the case. But amid this maelstrom created by the press, the revealing facts published in Moscow stubbornly keep surfacing.

"The bourgeois press, constructing speculative assumptions on the basis of O. Bitov's statements, has published reports on the protests and refutations issued in this connection by the British Foreign Office and Home Office.

"The Communist MORNING STAR stressed in this connection that 'the British secret services were thrown into total confusion' when in the course of the 'sensational press conference in Moscow' O. Bitov spoke of the tricks of their 'dirty deeds departments.'

"...The Olde Felbridge Hotel, about 10 km from the southern limits of London was where British intelligence agents took Bitov under the name of David Locke. The register reserving Room No 113 in that name has been kept (and has now been shown across the country on television). On that day and the following day, Col George Hartland and Lt Col James Westoll, who were named at the press conference, also stayed here. Brian Constable, now the manager of the hotel, and Miss Whitehouse, who was working here last September, remembered them. Hartland and Westoll had long favored the isolated hotel for their activities. Miss Whitehouse recalls that they passed themselves off as businessmen, but were unusual because of their way of getting up late and were apparently very busy on Saturdays and Sundays, when businessmen are usually resting.

"The next address -- Flat 118 in a block off the Upper Richmond Road. Diana Preddle, administrator of the block, confirms that the apartment belongs to James Westoll.

"Flat No 4, Radcliffe Square. The local electoral register has the occupant's name. It is Rose Prince, who was named at the press conference as one of the British intelligence employees.

"Facts, facts, facts. All the same, most of the British mass information services, acknowledging these facts, have been forced to draw conclusions from them. Gentlemen, they say, cannot kidnap a person, keep him locked up, and inject him with psychotropic drugs.

"Here it is apposite to recall something about internal British affairs. Exactly a month before the Moscow press conference, in the weekly NEW STATESMAN, the journalist Duncan Campbell gave the name of the "burglar in chief," as he put it, of British counterintelligence MI-5, Royd Barker. This man is responsible for operations which even many high-ranking Home Office officials do not know about: entering, even breaking and entering, apartments and offices; installing listening devices; planting agents in entirely legal British organizations. This criminal activity has for many years mysteriously failed to attract the attention of the police and courts.

"Did the British journalists not read in the NEW STATESMAN 3 weeks ago that prisoners in Wandsworth Prison are given an average of 120 (!) doses of psychotropic and hypnotic drugs? And that the police put plastic bags over the heads of people under investigation in order to accelerate their confession? Or perhaps it is their opinion that these "procedures" are intended exclusively for home use?"

A 350-word New York dispatch by NOVOSTI own correspondent Maksim Knyazkov entitled "Time for a Reply" reports U.S. media reaction to the Bitov case and cites the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's remark that "most of Bitov's information was accurate."

The dispatch from TASS correspondent Aleksey Golyayev in Rome is entitled "The Special Services' Venice Carnival: Have All the Masks Been Removed?" and reads:

"Although the 'Bitov affair' began in Italy a year ago, at that time the newspapermen were unable to find out anything about the circumstances of his disappearance. Neither important contacts nor professional skill could help. A solid wall of silence surrounded the 'Bitov affair' until the British secret services considered the time was ripe to begin an anti-Soviet campaign.

"The report of the press conference caused dismay in circles which had been eagerly bandying about the 'Bitov affair' all that time in order to kindle an anti-Soviet slander campaign in the West. As a counterweight to the Moscow press conference, the testimonies of 'friends' and 'acquaintances' were prepared and press stories were elaborated. The British secret services had no difficulty in finding among the anti-Soviet rabble in London some who are willing to testify to anything for a given reward...

"It is clear from the Soviet journalist's story that after the kidnapping he remained in Italy for a while. He was kept prisoner in a little house in the mountains, and was later taken to Britain from Pisa on board a plane belonging to the Italian airline Alitalia. Enough facts, you would think, for the competent Italian organs to set about investigating operation 'Venice festival,' especially since it would have been hard to carry out such an action without local support. In order to make use of a plane belonging to the state airline, special permission, at least, is needed. It is also noteworthy that near Pisa, from where the plane took off for Britain's shores, there is a major U.S. air base, a kind of CIA 'stronghold' in the Apennines.

"The Western secret services have already 'cooperated' on many occasions in provocations against citizens of socialist countries. In Italy, the most vivid example is the case of the attempt on the pope's life; reactionary circles are trying without success to prove the imaginary 'involvement' of Bulgarian citizens in that attempt. Reports have appeared repeatedly in the Italian press to the effect that this 'Bulgarian version' was elaborated by the CIA with the help of the Italian secret services, who made use of the Turkish neofascist Agca.

"Operation 'Venice festival,' which ended in failure, is evidence that the British special services are doing their bit for the 'crusade' against communism which the White House started."

There follows a 350-word Paris dispatch from the paper's own correspondent Aleksandr Sabov entitled "Shifting the Blame," citing LE FIGARO and LE MONDE and commenting that "yesterday, they were trying to conceal the truth with various kinds of political fabrications. Today, they are trying to misrepresent it, with new fabrications."

A 350-word Bonn dispatch from own correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin, under the heading "'They Were Choking With Rage,'" cites "courageous" FRG journalists who "openly express their opinion on what lay behind the Moscow press conference," contrasting them with the "'big' bourgeois press." The feature concludes with a 450-word Tokyo dispatch by NOVOYE VREMYA own correspondent Yuriy Tavrovskiy entitled "These Bitter Lotus Fruits," in which Tavrovskiy reports that although his Japanese colleagues display a "forced reticence" about the incident, he found great interest in the "Bitov revelations" at the Tokyo Press Club.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE-SEMINAR

AU251016 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Summary] In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters, a conference-seminar with obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen was recently held to examine issues concerning the further intensification of the economy, raising its effectiveness primarily through the utilization of the reserves available, as well as the intensification of organizational party and ideological work, raising the responsibility of cadres, and strengthening discipline in all fields of economic and cultural construction.

"Participating in the proceedings of the conference-seminar were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Titarenko, Dobrik, Kapto, [name indistinct], Kryuchkov, and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; and department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee."

A report on the completion of the 1984 national economic plan and the draft state plan for 1985 was delivered by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. A report on reserves in the republic's national economy was also delivered.

"Comrade Shcherbitskiy delivered a speech at the conference-seminar."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PROPAGANDA AKTIV

LD242127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference of the capital's party propaganda aktiv took place today in Moscow. The conference was opened by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU. He emphasized that the new school year should become an important landmark in the implementation of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The plenum's directions and Comrade Chernenko's speech gave powerful impetus to improving all ideological, educative, and mass political work.

The conference mapped out ways to raise the efficiency of party studies, economic education, and Komsomol political education.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON CURRENT ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU251258 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 84 p 6

[Interview with Dmitriy Ukrainskiy, head of a USSR State Planning Committee department, to an unidentified NOVOSTI correspondent: "New Forms of Management;" date and place not given; first paragraph is BRATISLAVA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] On 1 January 1984, a large-scale experiment aimed at expanding enterprises' powers in planning and in their economic activity was implemented in many industrial branches in the Soviet Union. This experiment is the subject of a NOVOSTI correspondent's interview with Dmitriy Ukrainskiy, head of a USSR State Planning Committee department, who is a member of the government commission in charge of the experiment.

[NOVOSTI] A number of norm-setting acts were adopted in the Soviet Union last year aimed at enhancing the importance of industry's basic economic elements -- enterprises and their collectives -- in the transition of the Soviet economy to the path of intensification. These included a resolution on measures expanding the powers of enterprises in planning and in their economic activity and enhancing their responsibility for work results. Why was the adoption of these measures unavoidable?

[Ukrainskiy] to begin with, I would like to note that planning is the most important driving force in steering the economic process under the conditions of socialism. The Soviet Union has already achieved successes in this respect. Notwithstanding all these successes, the process of improving both the theory and practice of planning continues. The point of departure for these improvements is the well known proposition that it is essential to maintain permanent harmony between the development level of production forces and production relations. This is the main objective of our search for more perfect forms of national economic management.

This search, and the organizational measures connected with it, are a process that dates back to 1920 when GOELRO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] adopted the first united comprehensive state economic plan. In the subsequent period the Soviet economy developed in a predominantly extensive fashion. We were consistently expanding the volume and scope of industrial and agricultural production. This was dictated to us by the exigencies and conditions of those years. What we need at the present time is intensification. A number of resolutions have been adopted in the USSR in the last 10 to 15 years to accelerate the economy's transition to an intensive path of development. The adopted measures have undoubtedly had a positive impact, but the speed of intensification has been inadequate. Shortcomings are becoming apparent in the search for methods of solving new tasks and introducing them into practice. Inertia in the style and methods of management persists. Particularly acute is the manifestation of these shortcomings in the enterprises. It is often very difficult for managers to ensure the fulfillment of all tasks, achieve effective production, and simultaneously gain the greatest possible material benefits for their workers. Facing this dilemma, they often opted for the solution that was beneficial, above all, for the enterprise. It was as though state interests were fading into oblivion. An attempt was made to introduce more rigid rules to govern economic activity; reports about every step taken were required. But the expected result did not materialize. Too many "worries" diminished the managers' responsibility for the collective's work results and inhibited initiative.

[NOVOSTI] Are you suggesting that the principles of centralized planning have ceased to be effective and are being subjected to a reassessment in the Soviet Union? Similar pronouncements have appeared in the foreign press.

[Ukrainskiy] It appears to me that when discussion revolves around our centralized planning, the only thing people visualize sometimes is a movement of directives and commands from top to bottom, from the planning bodies down to the executors of the plan. This is a highly erroneous notion. The future implementors take part in drafting every 5-year plan. It is drawn up at the junction of several currents; from administrative bodies down to lower-level bodies, go the preliminary tasks, and from the plants upward go specific plans, elaborated on the basis of these tentative tasks. In fact, we speak today of enhancing the contribution of enterprises and their managers and collectives to the planning process. This means that in enhancing the economic independence of enterprises and plants we have no intention whatsoever of renouncing centralized planning.

[NOVOSTI] You are a member of the state commission in charge of implementing the resolution which, among other things, forsees a large-scale economic experiment. Essentially, what is involved here; what is the nature of the experiment and what are its objectives and tasks?

[Ukrainskiy] I would personally characterize the experiment as a strategic study prior to the transition of the Soviet economy to a new level of development. It will last approximately 2 years. This period is essential, but sufficient, to test and study the functioning of the new elements of management and the impact of the expanded planning possibilities on the effectiveness of production. Enterprises of five ministries are involved in the experiment -- the USSR Ministries of Heavy Machine Building and Electrotechnical Industry; the Ukrainian Ministry of Food Industry; the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry; and the Ministry of Local Industry of Lithunia [Litovsko] (titles of all ministries as published]

These ministries differ in the nature of their activity and the type and volume of their production, which ensures diversified conditions for the experiment. What is important is that the sectors of heavy and transport machine building and electrotechnical industry have acquired sufficient experience in organizing their own branch economic experiments. At the time of their implementation, the ministries at all levels came up with many creative ideas and bold decisions.

[NOVOSTI] Every employee, engineer, and lathe operator alike is thus expected, above all, to join the planning process and, by doing so, also management of the production processes. Are there guarantees for the collectives' activity?

[Urkainskiy] We do not have, and cannot have, 100-percent guarantees. An experiment is an experiment. But the experiment's very principles are aimed at overcoming passivity. The renewal of economic structures helps form a new type of economic thinking aimed at creative search, initiative, and socialist resourcefulness.

For example, one of the experiment's principles is: The nature of the material conditions created for the enterprise is such that it becomes objectively interested in raising production volumes with minimal material and financial losses. At the end of the year, following the ministry's subjective evaluation, a good enterprise cannot be put at the same level as enterprises with a poor performance, Economic guarantees in the form of fixed norms prescribing work are foreseen.

These include norms for the creation of the payroll fund, the development of production and labor productivity, and the share of profits to be remitted to the state budget. These norms are presently fixed for a 2-year period. Later on, they will be changed only every 5 years.

[NOVOSTI] What does it mean for the enterprise?

[Ukrainskiy] It permits the enterprise to assess its potential; to assess how much it will earn by reaching a given production volume while being guaranteed that all earnings will be its own.

In this way the state will not have to contend with the striving of enterprises for a reduction in their plan in the preparatory stage and thus to make life easy for themselves, which is the continuing practice. This will be disadvantageous from now on. Owing to the stability of norms, about which I have just spoken, it is more advantageous to fulfill an exacting plan than to exceed a reduced plan. The following principle applies here: The more work that is performed, and the better it is, the greater the reward. It is worthwhile even if this means taking a risk. In the event of the fulfillment of the production plan with regard to contractual deliveries, the material incentives fund is increased 15 percent (compared with 1 percent in the past). However, negative results must also be accounted for. For every 1 percent of unfulfilled plan, the material incentives fund is decreased 3 percent (compared with 1 percent in the past).

[NOVOSTI] You have mentioned contractual deliveries. According to the resolution, this is one of the five indicators "from above."

[Ukrainskiy] These indicators further include labor productivity growth, reduction of total costs, technological production improvements, and production of new technology. But the volume of production with regard to the fulfillment of contracts concluded with customers is one of the most important indicators in the initial phase.

The purpose of this indicator is to draw the interests of suppliers and consumers closer to each other and to consistently subordinate the economic activity of individual enterprises to state and social interests. In as complex a mechanism as the Soviet national economy, a great deal depends on the complete and timely fulfillment of deliveries.

In justifying their failure to fulfill planned tasks, enterprises presently very often argue that they did not, for example, receive certain components in timely fashion. The supplier of these components, in turn, gives as an excuse the nonobservance of the agreed deadline for metal deliveries for their production. A vicious circle is thus being formed, which must be broken. The ideal situation would be a complete fulfillment of contract obligations, a 100 percent fulfillment of deliveries.

The importance ascribed in the past to the fulfillment of contracts in mutual deliveries among enterprises was not that great. At any rate, the dependence of the material incentives fund on this indicator was substantially weaker. Now this dependence is much stronger.

[NOVOSTI] The indicator of the volume of realization [realizacia] with regard to the fulfillment of contractual deliveries has been introduced in five experimenting branches. Yet these branches are part of a single economic mechanism and their performance depends on suppliers from a dozen other branches and on the transport sector.

[Ukrainskiy] Naturally the experiment does not take place in a vacuum. On the contrary, we are not trying to establish glass-house conditions for the participants as such conditions might distort the outcome of our search. However, we must not fall into another extreme by creating less favorable conditions for the participants in the experiment than for those working according to the old method. The resolution refers to increased mutual responsibility of subcontractors, customers, and supplying organizations cooperating with the aforementioned five branches. For example, a command to ensure a prompt pickup of products, a timely provision of the necessary number of railroad cars, and their prompt unloading applies throughout the territory of our state, with the aim of safeguarding the experiment.

[NOVOSTI] In intensifying production, a crucial role is played by speeding up progress in research and development. To what extent does the experiment provide for this aspect?

[Ukrainskiy] I would more broadly formulate the question: To what extent will the enhancement of the enterprises' powers and potentials help develop production and improve the quality of products?

We have adopted a whole set of measures in this respect. To be concise -- the enterprises will develop production from either their own financial resources or from credits. The production development fund will be in the hands of the collective. The enterprises may themselves formulate their technical policy. Thus far these questions have been rigidly voted on by the branch management. The production development funds will allocate resources for modernization and technical reconstruction, which will be the basic form of the enterprises' own engineering services and the compensation for additional financial outlays and work in developing and introducing new technology.

[NOVOSTI] What is the attitude of the experiment's participants toward the new measures?

[Ukrainskiy] The growing qualification, knowledge, and skills of cadres at the enterprise level have predetermined the interest encountered by the expanded powers and possibilities of enterprises and the incentives for their managers' initiative. It can be said that the participants understand the need for the experiment and have a sober, pragmatic, and often even critical attitude to the experiment and its organization. Opinions, comments, and proposals regarding the experiment arrive in our commission and are published in the press. Their authors are enterprise directors, economists, engineers, planners, ministers, or trade union functionaries. Thousands of people have become actively involved in the search for untapped production potentials.

[NOVOSTI] Is it possible at this stage to at least sum up the initial results of the experiment?

[Ukrainskiy] The first results have been attained in drawing up the plan under the new conditions at the end of 1983. None of the five ministries received higher material resources funds than in their original 1984 plans, which had been drawn up at an earlier stage. Yet all these branches set for themselves higher indicators than those originally set for them by the planning bodies. The greatest differences were in the indicators of labor productivity, profits, and reduction of total costs.

Let us now specifically turn to individual branches. Some Ukrainian food industry enterprises have proposed that their 1984 plans be raised. Owing to their initiative, the sector's annual plan has increased 3.7 percent. Goods in excess of the plan worth R320 million will be delivered to the stores.

Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry has also drawn up its program of relations with consumers well. The enterprises run by the ministry sold all their products by the beginning of the year. And because they did not get any additional wool, they set out to markedly improve the quality of their products. They now produce goods of far better quality from the same amount of raw material. The situation in the other sectors is similar. [last three sentences as published]

[NOVOSTI] How do you plan to utilize the results of the experiment once it is concluded?

[Ukrainskiy] After 2 years of thorough verification and analysis of the results, those of the newly introduced measures that will acquit themselves well will be introduced in other branches as well. Our task is to enter the 12th 5-Year Plan (1985-1990) with a smoothly operating economic mechanism that will help utilize all of the Soviet national economy's potentials.

FORESTRY, TIMBER INDUSTRY TO EXPAND PRODUCTION

LD221728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on improving the use of timber raw material resources. The document notes that great possibilities for the forestry and timber processing industries to increase their contribution to the development of the country's economy and to raise the people's standard of living are still being inadequately used. The nonfulfillment of plans for the delivery of timber has become a serious obstacle to the development of a number of industries in the national economy. On the basis of a scientifically based approach, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry have been instructed to work out and implement measures to ensure the steady work of these industries, as well as the full use of reserves and possibilities in order to expand the production of timber produce. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of union republics, kraykoms, and obkoms to take measures to improve the leadership of party organizations functioning in these industries. The document expresses the conviction that the workers of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industries, and of forestry, will apply all efforts to raise the efficiency of production and to lower the cost of production.

TASS CITES REPORT ON TRANSARCTIC SEA ROUTE USE

LD251812 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 25 Sep 84

["Experiment in the Arctic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union has begun shipping foreign cargoes in the Arctic, writes "MN INFORMATION." The "Monchegorsk," a ship with advanced ice-breaking capability, has delivered, for the first time, pipes directly from Japan to the Obskaya Guba Bay without other means of transportation being used. Ships of this class indeed solve the problems in the Arctic. They are capable of breaking ice up to one metre thick and be at sea at temperatures down to minus 50 degrees centigrade. In addition, they are rather versatile.

The "Kola" has opened the line between Vancouver, Canada, and the Soviet Baltic port of Klaipeda -- the whole route lying in the high latitudes.

"The use of trans-Arctic routes is believed to be economically feasible," Captain V. Semynov of the "Kola" said.

"The distance between Vancouver and Klaipeda via the Panama Canal is 9,000 nautical miles (some 18,335 kilometers), while the northern route is only 7,640 miles long -- that is six or seven days shorter.

"The northern sea route is of national importance. However, it will be said to be fully developed only when ships begin to sail between the Barents and the Bering Seas all year round."

STOCKHOLM: USSR FINDS OIL IN BARENTS SEA

LD251026 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has made big oil finds in the Barents Sea. This is disclosed by the chief of Soviet oil prospecting in the Arctic in an interview on Norwegian radio. He also says that the Soviet Union is investigating the possibility of a gas pipeline from the Barents Sea via Finland to Sweden.

[Begin reporter Lindqvist recording] The reports of the oil find come from Fedoralskiy Totovich, who is chief of Soviet oil prospecting in the Arctic. We have found large amounts of oil in the Barents Sea, he told the Norwegian journalists who met him in Murmansk the other day. Totovich did not want to specify how big the finds are, but he emphasized that production would probably start in 10 years' time and that as much oil has been found as gas earlier. It was known earlier that certain gas finds had been made in the Barents Sea.

The Soviet Union intends to accelerate oil prospecting in the Barents Sea considerably. Up to now, drilling has taken place from two ships for a little more than a year. Three new ships are under construction, and in addition, several drilling platforms have been ordered, Totovich disclosed.

The finds are thought to have been made somewhere in the central part of the Barents Sea, halfway between Novaya Zemlya and the borderline the Norwegians want to have with the Soviet Union in this sea. Thus, it is a fairly long distance from the politically sensitive and disputed so-called grey zone. In Norway there is relief today that the find was made so far east, since this means that Norway need not presently speed up her oil prospecting, which is progressing slowly northwards and eastwards. The Norwegian oil minister, Kaare Kristiansen, says today that he is not surprised over the Soviet finds.

The Soviet oil prospecting chief also disclosed that the gas from the Barents Sea is to be transported via a pipeline, and as one of the alternatives for an extension, a pipeline via northern Finland is being investigated. Then Totovich said something very significant: perhaps a gas pipeline via Finland with a branch pipeline to Sweden. [end recording]

HELSINKI: PRICE OF SOVIET OIL TO INCREASE

LD211536 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The price of Soviet crude oil will go up at the beginning of October. The Soviet Union has informed Neste and its other Western customers about an increase of $0.25 per barrel; thus, the new price of a barrel of oil is $28. This increase is in accordance with the development of the world market prices and is the second announcement of a price increase within a short period. Neste's current consumer prices are based on a rate of 5.75 markka to the dollar.

COSMONAUTS CONCLUDE 33D WEEK IN SPACE

LD251441 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov are concluding their 33rd week in space aboard the scientific research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11".

The cosmonauts are to make today a routine medical examination during which they are to measure pulse beat, arterial pressure, respiration rate and take electrocardiograms.

Also on the program today are technical experiments to measure atmosphere characteristics in immediate proximity to the orbital complex. The crew are to spend part of the day resting. Throughout this long space flight much attention is being given to daily physical exercises. To prepare for their return to earth, the cosmonauts began in recent days regular training by using the "Chibis" vacuum suit in which the earth's gravitational pull is simulated with the help of a change of barometric pressure.

According to telemetered information and reports from the orbit, the flight is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

COSMOS-1599 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 25 SEPTEMBER

LD260702 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- On Tuesday the USSR launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1599", to continue space exploration. The satellite was put into an orbit with the parameters: initial period of revolution -- 88.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 275 km, minimum distance -- 179 km, inclination of the orbit -- 67.2 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite is operating normally.